

COLONIST
WANT
ADS...

CENT
WORD
ISSUE.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX
HOUSEHOLD
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXIII.--NO. 45

VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY JANUARY 27 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR



A Silver-Laden Table...

Makes the meal twice as good. Whether you desire sterling or plate silverware, you may be sure that every piece you buy from us will be reliable. Graceful patterns in large variety here for your selection at prices that make a handsomely decorated dinner table a possibility.

Challoner & Mitchell,

Telephone 675 JEWELLERS. 47 Government St

HEADQUARTERS FOR...

HENNESSY'S 3-Star Brandy
POMMERY Champagne
VVE CLICQUOT Champagne
CALEDONIA LIQUEUR Whisky
SEAGRAM'S Whiskies
ANHEUSER-BUSCH Lager

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.
IMPORTERS.

A Whiff Frae the Heather

"GAELIC"

Hudson's Bay Co.

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

Lost In Wonder



At how they have been hoodwinked by Trading Stamps. Do you know? If not, why not? By dealing with us you will find out. Your savings will be enough to convince you.

French Prunes 5c lb
Potatoes "Flour Ball" - 100 Sack
Bonded Chicken 25c tin
Bonded Turkey 25c tin

Dixie Hams and Bacon are Unsurpassed

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

The Culbert-Browne Co. Ltd.

LEADING
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION

VALUABLE FURNITURE,
PIANO AND EFFECTS.

ON AN EARLY DATE.

Particulars Later.

Two Storey Residence and Two
Lots near Jubilee Hospital.

Wednesday, January 31st, 1900
AT 11 A.M.

At the salerooms of the Culbert,
Browne Co., Ltd., 37 and 39 Langley street,
in the city of Victoria, B.C., by Herbert
Culbert, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ.:
Lots Seventeen and Eighteen and Improvements,
Block Three, subdivision of sub-plot
Number Seventy-one, Fernwood Estate,
City of Victoria, B.C., according to plan
420.

Terms—Ten per cent. of the purchase
money to be paid down at time of sale, balance
to be paid within thirty days thereafter.
The property is to be sold subject to a
reserve bid.
For further particulars and conditions of
sale, apply to
MAODONELL, McMASTER & GEARY,
51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont., Solicitors
for Mortgages.

Wreck "Hera."

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received by the undersigned up to
January 31st inst., for the wrecked schooner
"Hera" and cargo, as she now lies submerged
in Clayoquot Harbor. Original manifest
and diver's report can be seen on application
at our offices, Trousance avenue.
Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The Culbert-Browne Company, Limited,
AGENTS FOR THE OWNERS.

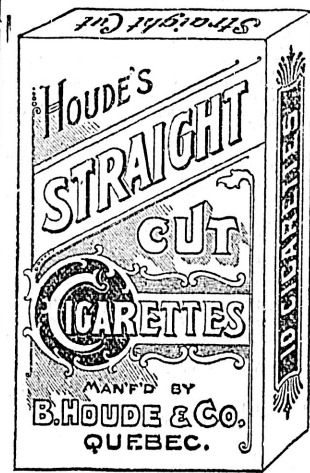
FLOUR A-1 Flour - one dollar
per sack.

Wanted, 10 dozen

CHICKENS AND DUCKS,

HARTMAN & CO.,
Tel. 269. 58 Broad Street

A Fac-Simile



of the Brand of
Cigarettes that are

Better
Than
The Best

MANUFACTURED BY
B. Houde & Co.
QUEBEC.

FINE WALL PAPERS

To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling
a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS
at greatly reduced prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

FOR SALE. Mining Shares

In all B. C. mines. For quotations call at
out office. List your stocks with us.
HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS.

For sale in all parts of the city. We have
one of the best lists of houses and lots
for sale in the city.

FAIRIES AND FARMING LANDS.
For sale in all parts of the province.
MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria Real Estate by The Yorkshire
Guarantee & Securities Corporation, and
The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Agents for The Scottish Union & National
Insurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co.,
The Alliance Assurance Co.

A. W. MURE & Co.,
86 Government Street.

Established 1885. Telephone 294.

W. JONES,

PARTIAL LIST.
-TO RENT-

8 Roomed House, Yates St. \$ 9.00
9 Roomed House, Chatham St. 12.00
7 Roomed House, Cadboro Bay Rd. 8.00
8 Roomed House, Herald St. 8.00
8 Roomed House, Pembroke St. 8.00
8 Roomed House, Turner St. 8.00
Also seven furnished residences.

FOR SALE—Cottage on Vilnius St., con-
taining 5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water,
cellar, lot 60x120; \$1,000. House on Herald
St., 5 rooms, shed, etc.; \$1,500.

We have for sale on easy terms several
bargains in houses, lots, farms, etc. Before
purchasing see our list.

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
CITY AUCTION MART, 73-75 YATES ST.

SPOKANE'S SMALLPOX.

Strict Quarantine Being Established
Along the Boundary by Pro-
vincial Officers.

Vancouver, Jan. 26.—Dr. Fagan, provin-
cial health officer, started for the
border towns early this morning. Be-
fore leaving Vancouver he said: "I
propose to establish a strict quarantine
along the border dividing British
Columbia and the state of Washington.
Smallpox is very widespread in Wash-
ington state, and owing to its very mild
form is dangerously insidious. For
as it is not recognized as smallpox, in
many cases, the patient walks the streets
suffering from a disease that the doctors
have called by another name, but which
is nevertheless smallpox, and an epi-
demic of a serious nature is as likely to
develop from these cases travelling inco-
as if the victim bore the marks of the
loathsome disease in a manner that all
might see."

Dr. Potter has written Health In-
spector Morrison of Vancouver, telling
him the exact situation in Spokane re-
garding the smallpox. Dr. Potter says
that the origin of the disease in Spokane
cannot be traced. There have been in
all 45 cases. The first death occurred
on March 3 last, and since then there
have been cases developing at intervals.

In Vancouver strict precautions are
being taken. The steamer North Pacific
was yesterday held up in the stream by
the health inspector, and the passengers
not allowed to land until inspected.

British Thought Way Would Be Open
When They Occupied Spion Kop.

London, Jan. 25.—The Times publishes
this morning the following despatch from
Frederic Camp, dated Wednesday morning
and evidently written before the capture
of Spion Kop was known. After de-
scribing the position of the Boers, ac-
tively entrenching and bringing fresh
guns forward, the correspondent says:
"Their front extends 10 miles and we
will have to try to break in the middle.
Every prisoner says the Boer will never
let us reach Ladysmith. This is their
last chance of preventing us, for behind
this hill lies open country, without a
single fortified position. Therefore they
will strain every nerve to throw us back."

Slaughter in The Philippines

Gunboat Bombards Trenches
Held by Villagers With
Bows and Arrows.

Americans With Small Loss
Take Five Towns -- Hemp
Burned by Sharpnel.

By Associated Press.
Manila, Jan. 26.—A despatch from
Sorsogon, dated Thursday, January 25,
says:

"Brig. General Kobbe's expedition has
occupied Sorsogon, Donsol, Bulan, Log-
aspi and Virac, on Catanduanes Island.
The only resistance was at Logaspi,
where five Americans were wounded, and
45 dead and 15 wounded Filipinos were
found."

"It is estimated that there are 125,000
bales of hemp in these provinces and 70,
000 bales in the ports of Sorsogon and
Logaspi. The United States gunboat
Nashville's shrapnel burned 80,000 bales
in Logaspi. The expedition arrived off
Sorsogon January 23, and the town dis-
played white flags. General Kobbe and
Colonel Howe, with a battalion of the
47th Infantry landed and raised the
United States flag. The insurgents' for-
tress, number 300 men, evacuated the
place."

"The natives were passive.
During the morning of January 24
the Nashville and Venus, with four com-
panies of the 47th Regiment, under
Major Shipton, approached Logaspi.
Filipino flags were flying and the
trenches were crowded. A detachment
of 150 men picked and led by Major
Shipton landed on the beach about a
mile north of the town. Then the Nash-
ville bombarded the trenches and the
enemy retreated to Albany, whence they
were easily dispersed to three hills."

About 200 insurgents, armed with
rifles, forced 600 unwilling villagers,
armed with bows and arrows, to serve
in the trenches. The Filipino dead
were mostly villagers.

Lieut.-Col. Hayes has defeated an en-
tirely new force of the enemy at Saraga.
One American was killed and five were
wounded."

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

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Buller's Free Criticism

Caustic Comment on Failure
of Officers to Follow
Instructions.

Scouting Might Prevent Men
From Blundering Into Midst
of Enemy.

Disaster at Tugela Followed
Disregard of His Orders
to Artillery.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 25.—The Gazette to-day
publishes a number of despatches from
General Buller to the war office, enclos-
ing reports from Generals White, Hild-
yard, Methuen and other Generals re-
garding the various operations, but con-
taining nothing later than the record of
occurrences to the middle of December.

WITHDRAWAL FROM GLENCOE.

A despatch from General White dated
November 2, says: "I was so greatly im-
pressed with the exposed position of the
garrison at Glencoe that I determined
on October 11 to withdraw from there
and concentrate all the troops at
Ladysmith, but the Governor represented
that this step would involve such grave
political results that I determined to ac-
cept the military risk of holding Dundee
at the lesser of two evils."

General White then proceeds to de-
scribe the subsequent attack of 4,000
Boers, of whom about 500 were killed
or wounded, three of their guns being
left dismounted at Talam Hill, but he
adds, there was no hope of bringing off
the describes how the Boers were seen
streaming away in bodies of from 50 to
100 which the British artillery could
have inflicted great loss, but the Boers
displayed a white flag and the British re-
frained from firing.

WHITE FLAG TREACHERY.

After describing the desperate fighting
at Elandsfontein, culminating in the bit-
ter protracted fighting before the capture
of the Boers' final position, the General
continues:
"At length the guns reached us and the
captured end of the ridge was gained,
from which the whole of the enemy's
camp full of tents and horsemen was
exposed to view at a fixed range of
about 1,000 yards. The Boers, however,
The white flag was then shown in the
centre of the camp. Colonel Hamilton or-
dered cease fire, and some of British
moved in the direction of the camp. For
a few moments there was a complete lull,
then a shot was heard, followed by a
deadly fire from a heavy kopje. The
British momentarily fell back, but charged
and recaptured the position." General
Methuen reports similar white-flag in-
cidents.

NEGLECT OF SCOUTING.

Gen. Buller, commenting on the action
at Zoutpans Drift, December 13, says:
"I suppose the British officers will learn
the value of scouting in time, but in
spite of all one can say our men seem to
blunder into the middle of the enemy."

BULLER'S LOSS OF GUNS.

Describing the battle of Colenso, Gen.
Buller, under date of December 17,
says: "When I heard of the disaster to
Long's artillery, I believed the six main
guns had shared the same fate, and I
decided immediately that it was impos-
sible to force the passage without guns.
Long was dangerously wounded, and I
was unable to obtain explanations."

"I had personally instructed him
where to go into action, and with the
naval guns only, but Long advanced so
fast that he left the infantry escort and
naval brigade behind. I believe that
but for the failure of the artillery we
would have carried the crossing."

Gen. Buller recommended the Victoria
Cross for Captains Congree and Reid,
Lieut. Roberts and Corp. Nurse, all in
connection with the attempts to save
the guns.

METHUEN DECEIVED.

Gen. Methuen, in a despatch dated
December 11 with reference to the bat-
tle of Modder River, confesses that he
believed the force in his front was only
fighting a retiring action. He had no
idea that the 10,000 Boers had been
brought from Spytfontein to oppose his
advance.

THE GENERAL CRITICIZED.

The Times says: "The natural dis-
tinctness of the public is increased by
the singular vagueness and inconsistency
of Gen. Buller's despatches. There is
indeed a very singular and somewhat
faintly insinuating attitude of detachment
in Gen. Buller's comments as revealed in
the Gazette's despatches. For instance,
his comment as to the action at Zout-
pans Drift, his remark concerning the
probability that British officers would in
time learn the value of scouting, might
properly have come from a foreign mili-
tary attaché, but it is rather more than
surprising that it should be thrown out
in this casual irresponsible fashion by
the head of the forces concerning his
subordinates, a week or two, moreover,
after the loss of the guns on the
Tugela."

DOWAGER DUCHESS'S FUNERAL.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The funeral of the
Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein,
mother of the Empress of Germany, will
take place Sunday at Primmkau, a
town of Silesia, in the Liegentz district.

A THEATRE'S FINANCES.

Paris, Jan. 26.—As a result of charges
brought by shareholders of the Columbia
theatre against Bolossy Kirally, the lat-
ter has been arrested and the books of
the theatre have been seized at his home.
The shareholders claim says he failed to
give a proper accounting.

There is no uncertainty about Pyn-
Pectoral. It cures your cough quickly. All
bronchial affections give way to it. It is
one of our druggists. Manufactured by the
proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

WHAT BLOCKS THE OFFER

Suggestion That Ottawa Is Yet In Cor-
respondence With the War Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—Another day has
passed without relief for the natural im-
patience of the people of British Colum-
bia at not receiving a definite answer re-
specting the acceptance of their offer of a
hundred men for Africa. Premier
Semin telegraphed Dr. Borden to-day
asking the cause of delay. The Minister
replied that he was not yet in a position
to give a definite answer. It is believed
here that the government is awaiting fur-
ther advice from the war office.

TO STAKE THE BOUNDARY.

International Commissioners Soon to
Visit Skagway For That Purpose.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—King and Tittmann,
Canadian and American commissioners
to determine the provisional Alaskan
boundary, have concluded their prelimi-
nary conference. They proceed to
Skagway early in May to mark the
boundary on the ground.

Hundreds Killed In the Trenches

Boers About Ladysmith Too
Hard Pressed to Conceal
Their Losses.

White's Ghostly Present to Jou-
bert -- Deadly Work of
Buller's Artillery.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 26.—The Morning Post
in a second edition to-day prints a de-
spatch from its correspondent at Spear-
man's Camp, dated Jan. 23, which says:
"There was heavy firing at Ladysmith
yesterday. General White is attacking
and making a diversion."

"After the Boer assault, Gen. White
sent to commandant General Joubert for
interment of 79 dead Boers killed in the
British trenches."

The correspondent describes the opera-
tions from January 17 to January 23,
and greatly praises the pluck, devotion
and cheerfulness of the soldiers. He
says that General Warren's guns fired
3,000 shells on January 20. His left on
January 21 moved up Bastion Hill, which
opens a cleft in the enemy's lines. The
Boer is no longer to turn the Boer right,
but by introducing a wedge of infantry
into the cleft to split the right from the
centre. The gap was widened during
the day and General Warren's right com-
pleted the capture of whole edges of
platitudes and occupied the first line of
Boer trenches, where he found about 200
who had been killed by the shell fire.

The correspondent forebodes Tues-
day's attack on Spion Kop and declares
that there is absolute confidence and de-
termination throughout the army. No
anxiety, he says, is felt concerning the
result.

DEAD IN THE TRENCHES.

London, Jan. 26.—Special despatches
from Durban say the Boer losses on the
Upper Tugela during the fighting of Sun-
day last were very great. They add that
General Warren's men captured one hun-
dred and sixty prisoners, and that 330
Boers were found dead in one trench.

LADYSMITH SECURE.

Ladysmith, Jan. 25.—(By runner via
Pretoria, Jan. 24.)—The garrison in
watching General Buller's guns shelling
the Boers. Their fire can be seen at this
distance and appears to be very effective.
The movements of the Boers show that
they are evidently determined to stub-
bornly oppose the advance of the relief
column. They show no signs of remov-
ing their guns and have mounted new
ones and are continually strengthening
their fortifications.

Our fortifications have been greatly
strengthened since January 6, and Ladys-
mith is now practically impregnable.

Owing to the dry weather, the fever
has diminished and the number of con-
valescents returned from Intombi camp
exceeds that of the patients being sent
there.

The supplies are spinning out splendidly,
all the troops having sufficient whole-
some food. The heat is terrific, the ther-
mometer registering 107 degrees in the
shade.

THE USUAL BOER STORY.

Pretoria, Jan. 21.—A body of 200 Lan-
ciers made a sortie from Ladysmith under
cover of a heavy cannon and rifle fire
from the forts opposite the Lager of the
Pretoria command. The British retired
with evident loss. One Boer was wound-
ed. A heavy cannonade started at 2.30
this morning and still continues.

Spion Kop Abandoned

Unwelcome News Greeted Gen-
eral Buller When He Woke
Thursday Morning.

Absence of Details in Curt An-
nouncement Gives Rise to
Uneasy Speculation.

Evidently Way to Ladysmith
Must Be Won by Hardly
Fought Degrees.

By Associated Press.

London, Jan. 26.—The war office this
morning posted the following despatch
from General Buller: "Spearman's
Camp, Thursday, Jan. 25, noon.—General
Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I
find this morning, had in the night aban-
doned Spion Kop."

When the newsboys bearing big plac-
ards, containing the words "Spion Kop
abandoned," appeared in the streets, the
people rushed to buy the papers and from
cabinets on top of hansoms to business
men hurrying citywards, all could be
seen scanning the news with expressions
of disappointment, and the rapidity with
which what was accepted as bad news
travelled was remarkable. A few min-
utes before eleven o'clock this morning,
the dingy war office had a deserted ap-
pearance, only a few reporters and mes-
sengers being visible about the building.
A few minutes later, however, and al-
most simultaneously with the posting of
General Buller's despatch, carriages and
cabs came rolling up, and people with an-
xious faces hastened to the notice boards
and crowded the lobbies. "Forced back,"
"Shelled out I suppose," and similar ex-
pressions were heard on all sides.

The afternoon papers only briefly com-
ment on the situation, preferring to await
fuller particulars. "The St. James" Ga-
zette says: "We are only at the begin-
ning." The Westminster Gazette sug-
gests that the abandonment of Spion Kop
need not mean more than that a miscal-
culation was made regarding the value of
the Kop. "The Pall Mall Gazette expects
that the advice will 'again continue as it
began, with a series of rushes, a kopje
taken here, half a mile gained there, and
that we shall have, in short, to fight our
way to the rescue by hardly won degrees.
Ladysmith, nevertheless, will be saved."

"The Globe says it is assured 'that the
country will face the situation calmly
and bravely with a firm determination to
press forward unflinchingly in spite of all
obstacles.'"

London, Jan. 27.—(4 a. m.) The morn-
ing papers editorially advise coolness
and judgment and a careful avoidance
of over-estimating the importance of the
lost position.

The Times says: "The consequences
of this latest check may be very serious
to the gallant Ladysmith garrison. It
is impossible to estimate the next move-
ment. It may be that Gen. Buller will
be compelled to retire from the ground
he lately won, but in any event we may
be sure that the British people will not
show themselves wanting in fortitude
and steadiness."

"The government would be well ad-
vised to call out all the militia and to
expedite the despatch of the Eighth di-
vision and of the fourth cavalry brigade.
No doubt Lord Roberts will strain every
nerve to enable Gen. Buller to renew the
attempt to relieve Ladysmith."

"The military critic of the Times, dis-
cussing various possible explanations,
dwells strongly on 'the terrible draw-
back to British generals involved in the
absence of maps of this tangled hill
country.'"

"The Standard, which thinks still more
pessimistic, says: 'The Boer's success
upon the "astonishing manner in which
South Africa swallows up troops
wholesale without any appreciable re-
sult," goes on to refer to the Continental
jubilation and to the predictions regard-
ing Gen. Buller's check. It says: "It
is humiliating to find that the Natal
terrace has been more accurately
studied in Berlin than at our own head-
quarters on the Tugela.'"

CONVERTING PROTESTANTS.

Catholic Missionary's Success in Attract-
ing Outsiders to His Church.

Montreal, Jan. 26.—(Special)—The
statement is made that as the result of
Father Youman's mission at St. Pat-
rick's church a number of Protestants
have been converted. Inquiry in the
church elicited the fact that Youman
has baptized nine or ten Protestants
into the Catholic faith since the mission
started.

PATRON BACKING OUT.

Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—It is reported that
Gavin Ross, the Patron candidate nomi-
nated to oppose Hon. William McPadden
in Emerson, has retired.

See
The
Line of
... TWO BIT ...
BRIAR PIPES.
IN SHOW WINDOWS.
AT HARRY SALMON'S
THE CORNER.

To Press Needs Of Princeton

Delegates Come to Meet the Government and Boards of Trade.

Ask Help for Wagon Road That Would Bring Business to Coast.

Among the delegations here to-day to press on the government the requirements of their district, is one composed of Messrs. A. E. Hawse, James Anderson and Smith Curtis, of Princeton. For the benefit of those not acquainted with the geography of the interior it might be stated that Princeton is situated in the Similkameen valley, about 65 miles from Hope Landing, on the Fraser river, opposite Hope station, on the C. P. R., and is the centre of one of the most promising mining camps in British Columbia, which is saying a great deal. One of the great needs of the district is better transportation facilities, and that is one of the things that the delegates are bringing to the attention of the government and boards of trade of the Coast cities, for in the development of the district surrounding Princeton the merchants of the Coast cities have a direct interest, even if, as one of the delegates said, "they are not yet aware of it."

In the first place the people of the Similkameen valley want a bridge across the Similkameen river. They consider an absolute necessity, as at present the river cannot be crossed at high water, and the city and Copper mountain, on which the rich mines are situated, are separated by it. The bridge would have to be a 400-foot one, but even the cost of such a structure they feel should not stand in the way of the development of such a rich district. There are about 100 men at work on Copper mountain, twelve of them being employed in the Summit mine. This mine has been proven, the owners having sunk a hundred foot shaft and found that the deeper they went the richer was the ore. The mine is about all the way from 10 to 30 per cent. in copper, and the delegates declare the mine to be one of the best in America. The company have a steam plant at work on the property and intend installing a diamond drill plant. Besides the water power on Copper mountain there are other camps in the vicinity of Princeton, and one of the best evidence of their value is the fact that Marcus Daly, the "Copper King," has interested himself in them.

Another work that the delegates want the government to carry out and which they believe the boards of trade of the Coast cities should take an interest in, is the completion of the road from Hope Landing to Princeton. At present there is a road 21 miles in length from Hope to the summit of Hope mountain. Then there is a 30-mile trail to Scotchman, from which point there is a ten-mile road to Princeton. The delegates ask that the government make good the road out of the 30-mile trail opening the route the whole way for wagons. In pressing this they can point to the fact that the Sunset company having shown their confidence in the district by building a 12-mile road from Princeton to Copper mountain, and the company have made the promise that as soon as the road is completed they will give an initial contract for the shipment of 3,000 tons of ore. Mr. Curtis says even with high rates the company will be able to ship the high grade ore to the Coast smelters. Of course in time the district must be tapped by a railway, either from the Coast or Spence's Bridge, but in the meantime the wagon road would develop the district and open up the country through a very rich mineral country, give the trade to the Coast cities, and would always be a permanent highway to the miners.

A glance at the map shows how easily the trade, most of which is now controlled by Eastern merchants, could be diverted by the building of this road. All goods for Princeton and the surrounding country now have to go to Spence's Bridge, nearly 100 miles further east than Hope. There are three or four excellent wagon roads of 120 miles. The distance from Hope to Princeton is but 65 miles, so that the building of the road would bring the Coast cities over 100 miles nearer what experts say will be a greater mining camp than even Rosedale.

The C. P. N. Co., realizing the importance of the road, have assured the delegates that upon its completion they will run a steamer to Hope Landing. To-day the delegates will meet the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, and on Monday evening the Vancouver board will hold a special meeting to hear the details of the proposition.

Besides the road and the bridge there are a few minor matters that the people of Princeton want the government to attend to. They want the road from Princeton to Keremeos completed, the government offices removed from Granite Creek to Princeton, and a school house. All these things they believe they are entitled to, as Mr. Hawse says they contribute \$10,000 to the provincial treasury and do not get one-fifth that amount in return. Besides this, however, all would assist in developing the very rich mining district and would do for the Coast cities what the Rosedale camp did for Spokane. As Mr. Anderson put it, "there is lots of room for two big cities on the Coast of British Columbia and it will take such districts as that around Princeton to make them."

MARINE NOTES.

Victorious Passes Up to Chemainus for a Cargo of Lumber.

The big tramp steamer Victorious arrived from the Orient yesterday morning, and after spending some time in quarantine went to Chemainus to load a million and a half feet of lumber. From Chemainus she will go to San Francisco to load mules, and from there to the Fiji Islands.

Messrs. Dowell & Co. have sent the Union north with the passengers and freight that were to have gone on the City of Seattle. She had on board 35 horses, 50 head of cattle and a heavy shipment of dressed beef.

The Japanese steamer Rionin Maru, from Seattle, stopped here last night. She is bound for Japan and Chinese ports. She has on board seven Europeans, including a French countess, 50 Japanese, 31 Chinese and 5,000 tons of freight.

The Cottage City sailed from the outer wharf at 11 a.m. yesterday morning for Alaska. Among the passengers were G. L. Stelly, W. E. Allen, C. Renne and E. Barrett. She had about 100 passengers and a large number of dogs. Many of the passengers on the Cottage City intend visiting the ice to Dawson and Cape Nome.

The City of Seattle will have to give bonds to the amount of \$100,000 before

she can leave Juneau, as she has been libelled for \$50,000. It looks at present as if there was going to be a trial on the salvage question, and a counter suit for damages done to the Seattle's bow and stern may be started to offset the salvage claim. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company evidently expect that for they have taken steps to anticipate it. The tug Tyee, which was to have gone up to bring down the City of Seattle, has been detained owing to the disagreement on the salvage question.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for sick headache, and every woman should know this. By one pill a dose. Try them.

Finance and Commerce

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 26.—Bradstreet's Review to-morrow will say: "Exceptions to the quiet and even decline shown by many lines of trade and speculation are found in the active demand for woolen goods for next fall's delivery and in the active call for dry goods on spring account. In the latter direction, prices show special strength and the bulk of the business placed in woolens has been an advance of 25 to 40 per cent. In other lines, notable steadiness is shown in prices. Weather conditions throughout the country part of the week have been against retail trade in seasonable goods, and there is very general complaint of large stocks of winter goods in the hands of this branch of trade. An effect of the unusually mild weather is that shown in the Northwestern lumber business. Lack of snow will probably insure a reduction on the cut of last year and this combined with the advance in prices of lumber, the abundance of present lumber quotations. Wool manufacturers have constituted an exception to the general quiet. They opened their order books this week and an unusual heavy volume of business is reported to have been recorded. This is reflected in a better demand for raw wool, particularly at Boston, where the sales have exceeded those of recent weeks. Cotton goods are reported at good demand at nearly all markets, and confidence in the spring business in dry goods and clothing is a notable feature, in notable contrast in fact with the reports received from retailers as to the present season's business in winter wear goods. The apparently improved outlook for British goods in South Africa had a stimulating effect upon foreign cotton manufacturers early, and the price of actual cotton, aided by good buying at the South and continued slow movement, is not at the highest point reached on the present movement. Scarcity of water is complained of as limiting the output of New England cotton mills, which are reported backward in deliveries. The unsatisfactory business at retail in boots and shoes is reflected in some easing of leather prices, and hides are actually lower on the week. Coffee has remained strong throughout the week and the same is true of sugars, which are active in jobbing lines. A fractional advance in refined sugars is to be noted. Havana remains all their strength. The egg market has been considerably relieved by large exports of stored lots."

Dun's Review says: "There is still complaint of unseasonable weather and lack of snow in many parts of Canada, and the new year's business is picking up well and orders for spring delivery are generally large. St. John reports dry goods and clothing quiet, owing to the weather, but groceries and hardware are fairly active and collections good for the season. Consols at Montreal, and payments are delayed in some lines, although the money market is easier. Trade prospects continue satisfactory at Halifax. Retailers complain of the weather at Hamilton, but jobbers report spring orders in excess of last year. Spring trade is opening well at Quebec, and collections on the whole are satisfactory. There is little change in business conditions in British Columbia. Vancouver reporting a slight increase in retail trade, and Victoria finding trade satisfactory, being of reasonable proportions, while increases in some lines over last year are noted."

Canadian failures for the week number 33, as compared with 35 last week, and 32 this week a year ago.

THE LONDON MARKETS.
London, Jan. 26.—There was a slump in the market for gold and silver, and announcement of the abandonment of Spion Kop by Gen. Warren. The reason for this action was not understood, there being no explanatory word in the disappointing despatch. About midday there was a sharp recovery, and the market was followed by a fresh relapse, and the close was near the worst. In some quarters the Spion Kop reverse was interpreted as the most serious thus far in the campaign, unless some unexpected explanation should be received. Consols fell 100 1/2, a fall of 3/4. Americans followed the general movement, but finally hardened on New York support. Paris is nervous. Money was still easy, although this was a settlement day and bills were offered more freely. There was no gold movement.

Copper closing, spot £71, futures £69 1/2-58. Market firm; sales spot 100 tons, futures 275 tons.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 26.—The record of the day on the stock exchange was a repetition of yesterday in sluggishness, but prices went down instead of up as was the case yesterday. So far as any market action of interest in the dealings is concerned, the repulse of the British forces from the position they had gained has as little influence as did the news of the success of yesterday. Closing quotations:

Ann. Sugar	115 1/2
A. T. & S. F.	19 1/2
A. S. & W.	48 1/2
B. O. & W.	57 1/2
C. & O.	29 1/2
C. B. & Q.	12 1/2
Chicago Gas	103 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	106 1/2
C. M. & S. P.	118
Can. Pac. N. Y.	96 1/2
Colo. Fuel	64 1/2
C. C. & S. L.	60 1/2
D. & L.	17 1/2
D. & H.	51
Fed. Steel	78 1/2
L. & N. S. S.	98 1/2
Man.	93 1/2
M. P.	43
Met. Trac.	109
M. P. New	133 1/2
N. Y. & W.	21 1/2
N. Y. & W.	21 1/2
Pressed Steel	55 1/2
Pullman	88 1/2
S. O. Ry	17 1/2
S. P. Pac.	52 1/2
S. P. & L.	13 1/2
S. L. Leather	104 1/2
U. S. Rubber	68
U. S. P.	40 1/2
C. P. R. in London	108 1/2
Com. Cable in Montreal	108 1/2

PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.
Chicago, Jan. 26.—The following quotations are closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2 Jan. 60 1/2, May 59 1/2, July 59 1/2, Corn—Jan. 31 1/2, May 31 1/2, July 31 1/2. Oats—Jan. 22 1/2, May 22 1/2, July 22 1/2.

The man on the street corner advertises his wares by wind. If you buy any kind of goods, you are sold, it's your fault. You take no chances in buying "Hond". Ask all your friends of yours who use it.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCH.

A Battle Royal between the Victoria and Vancouver Teams.

The battle royal between the Vancouver and Victoria football teams will be fought out this afternoon at the Caledonia grounds. One of the best known players from Victoria's team will be absent—Mr. G. A. Loveland—that gentleman having left for England, hoping to join a regiment there for South Africa, his endeavors to get a place in the Canadian contingent being unsuccessful. The Vancouver team has been greatly strengthened by the addition of such players as Charlie Woodward, Frank Miller, on the three-quarter line, who were members of the Vancouver championship team of 1896-97. The record of the competing teams this year is as follows: Victoria has beaten Nanaimo 11-0, and Vancouver 10-0; Vancouver has beaten Nanaimo 12-0; so that if Victoria wins to-day's game it will have the championship secure for another year. If Vancouver wins to-day and beats Nanaimo in the return match, it may win the championship. This is the first home match in the championship series in the season of 1899-1900, and the game is certain to be a hard and fast one. Mr. T. D. Quinn, the captain of the Nanaimo team, will referee the match, which will start at 2:45 p.m. At half-time Mr. Skene Lowe will photograph the teams.

The teams are as follows: Vancouver—Tait, full back; three-quarter back, F. Miller, C. Woodward, Warren, Marpole; half back, Spinks, Hoops; forwards, R. Woodward, Worsnop, Harkness, Corvair. Victoria—H. A. Gosselin, full back; three-quarter back, K. Schofield, J. H. Gillespie, J. M. Miller, W. Lorimer; half back, A. T. Goward (captain), F. Smith; forwards, J. H. Austin, J. K. Macrae, G. C. Johnston, J. H. Thompson, R. H. Peabody, C. B. McNeill, T. D. Clarke, J. D. Pemberton.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Victoria vs. Leanders.
The return game between these clubs will be played at Beacon Hill this afternoon, commencing at 2:30 sharp. The Victoria team is: Goal, P. Jones; backs, B. Schwengers and S. Lorimer; half-backs, A. Johnston, W. McKee and J. H. Shandley; and J. Paulin, J. Noot, W. N. Winsley and R. Powell.

A boys' team, coached by Mr. E. O'Callaghan, an enthusiast of the Terminus Club, arrived last evening to play a match with the Collegiate school team this morning.

THE TURF.

Club Run.
The Victoria Hunt Club will meet at Colwood to-day at 2:30 p.m.

GOLF.

Medal Competition.
To-day at the Oak Bay links the first monthly medal competition.

HOCKEY.

To-day's Big Match.
The crack teams of the Victoria and Vancouver Ladies' Hockey clubs will meet for the first match of the season at Oak Bay park to-day. On Monday evening the visitors from the Terminus City will be the guests of the home club at the second annual ball at A. O. U. W. hall.

STRATHCONA'S ENGLISH HOME.

The Noble Canadian Whose Princely Generosity Is World-Famed.

From the Toronto Globe.

Lord Strathcona's features are familiar enough to Canadians. We have reason to know him as our wealthiest citizen, the president of the largest bank, our High Commissioner in Great Britain, the chancellor of our second university, and one of the few Canadians who have attained to the honor of a seat in the British House of Lords. We have known him as munificent with his millions in times past, yet none of his benefactions has appealed so widely to public spirit as this last—his proposal to equip, at his private expense, a mounted rough riders for service in South Africa, which has been received so enthusiastically all over the empire, and which has justly made him for the time easily the first Canadian in Imperial politics. It is a long stride from the stripes of a rough rider to the stripes of a mounted soldier, but Lord Strathcona has made the leap, and he has done so with the same spirit which has made him a benefactor of his countrymen. He has given his millions, able to bear the weight of so princely an offering as this, which now gives him at once a reputation as wide as the empire.

In England, it may be interesting to note, Lord Strathcona lives, while out of London, at Knebworth, one of the most famous old mansions of Hertfordshire, with a history dating back as far as the Norman conquest, though as the ancestral home of Lord Lytton, the author, it is not without an interest more modern. A Chicago newspaper is possibly not the best of authorities on such a subject, but the following clipping from one tells an interesting story.

"Knebworth survived a stormy transition from a Norman fortress held by Endo Dapifer at the conquest, to become one of the most picturesque of Elizabethan mansions, where Queen Bess delighted to visit Sir Rowland de Lytton, about the time of the Armada. It was owned in turn by Thomas de Brotherton, fifth son of Edward I.; the noted Sir Walter de Manny; Anne, wife of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke; Sir John de Horford, treasurer of the household of Henry VI.; Sir Thomas Bouchier, Knight of the Garter, and Sir William de Lytton, Governor of Boulogne. Like most historic houses of its kind, its principal apartments are the banquet hall, oak drawing-room, library, and the oak

armory room, where, in the days of Charles I., Pym, Elliot and Hampden were often entertained by Sir William Lytton. The whole mansion is crowded with trophies, armors and priceless memorials of historic days and deeds.

"But of more interest to Americans than its specimens of Italian and Dutch art, its famous music gallery connecting with its round tower, where John Hampden slept, is the human interest attached to the old place as the home of the poet, novelist, essayist, Lord Lytton, author and poet. The old place has its ghost, an uncanny housewife, who, on occasions is said to bring her spinning wheel to Knebworth, and the drone of its weird music strikes terror to its hearers when impending disaster hangs over the house of Lytton. The domain of Knebworth, church, village green, fern-bedecked hills, the odoriferous grasses and waving reeds beside the lake, the majestic avenues of the park, who knows that whisper of dead centuries, and jingling like romance itself to every crook and cranny, make an ensemble fit to thrill the soul of the most prosaic visitor."

SIX PELLETS OF "77" EVERY thirty minutes will "break up" a fresh cold or a "touch" of the grip in twenty-four hours.

SIX PELLETS OF "77" EVERY hour will "break up" a hard, stubborn cold that "hangs on," and "knock out" the grip, with all its pains and soreness in the head, chest and back, catarrh and sore throat.

HOW? By restoring the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver) starting the blood coursing through the veins, and so "break up" the cold.

Ask your druggist or send for Dr. Humphreys' Manual, free—tells about the cure and treatment of the sick in all ailments.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

GRIP
The man on the street corner advertises his wares by wind. If you buy any kind of goods, you are sold, it's your fault. You take no chances in buying "Hond". Ask all your friends of yours who use it.

armory room, where, in the days of Charles I., Pym, Elliot and Hampden were often entertained by Sir William Lytton. The whole mansion is crowded with trophies, armors and priceless memorials of historic days and deeds.

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails)

"DANUBE," Jan. 31, Feb. 14, 28

"TEES," Feb. 7, 21

At 8 o'clock p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 61 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C.

Right changing this time table at any time without notification.

DOG FANCIERS

FOR SALE

The well known pair of pure bred

JAPANESE & SPANIELS,

Toko and Lady.

Also—pair Japanese puppies (male and female), bred from same.

Aside from their popularity as ladies' pets on account of their gentleness, they are of great value for breeding purposes.

Apply MRS. COLTART,

1 Strathcona Block.

Expenditures, Victoria Schools, 1899

General Maintenance—	
Janitors' salaries	\$2,802 50
Fuel	1,088 30
Board expenses	
Secretary's salary	265 00
Pub. financial statement	31 20
Pub. Annals	108 70
Pub. trustees' regulations	23 00
Telephone	283 00
Janitor city hall	30 00
Office sundries	72 70
Election expenses	104 35
Advertising	983 05
Furniture	48 10
Supplies	232 50
Repairs and alterations to buildings	3,123 85
Financial statement	602 70
Miscellaneous	602 70
Salaries of teachers	\$37,072 20
Salary of Superintendent	1,800 00
	\$39,472 26
	\$49,219 82

SCHOOL REVENUES, 1899.

Special rate, 2 mills	\$25,983 30
Interest	57 30
Provincial Government	20,500 08
Per capita grant	20,500 08
Revenue	2,691 94
	\$49,219 82

FRANK H. BAYTON, R. B. MCKICKING, Secretary.

CERTIFICATE.

JAS. L. RAYMUR, Auditor.

Notice is hereby given that we shall apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their meeting to be held on the 14th day of March, 1900, for a transfer of the License now held by us to sell spirituous and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, situated at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, from ourselves to Henry Harris.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of December, 1899.

JAS. R. ADAM,

JNO. B. SKINNER.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

Who advertised year and conditions for sale of land, and conditions for mineral claims having expired on June 1, 1899.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company.

LEONARD H. HOLLY,

Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1899.

The North-Western's

FAST MAIL

The North-Western Line

Have added two more trains (the Fast Mail) to their St. Paul-Chicago service, making eight trains daily between

Minneapolis

St. Paul, and

Chicago.

This assures passengers from the West making connections at St. Paul every day in the year at 8:10 p.m.

F. W. PARKER, Gen. Agt., 503 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

I have Four Medium Sized

HOUSES FOR SALE

on the

INSTALMENT PLAN

In good locations, at moderate prices, affording splendid opportunities to buy a home.

ROBERT S. DAY,

42 Fort Street

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 47.—Taking Effect

November 1, 1899.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 8 a.m. Sunday at 11 p.m. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1 o'clock p.m., or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Daily at 12 o'clock p.m. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 going East Monday. For Plummer Pass—Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moreby Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. For Plummer Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moreby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangell, Dyea and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Sir. Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month, extending later trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON,

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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PACIFIC

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Victoria.

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To and from

The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

THE WAR.

We must possess our souls in patience. The Boer war is harder to crack than any of us imagined, but it will be cracked. The majority of people appear to have forgotten the history of former wars. The opposing armies in the field in South Africa are substantially equal numerically and in the character of their armament. The enemy have the advantage of being on the defensive. Modern arms greatly favor a defensive force. If more pluck could carry the day, we would have driven the Boers to Pretoria long ago; but pluck is of little avail when an enemy can shoot down every man before the attacking force reaches their entrenchments. Generalship is what will win in the long run, and we must be content to wait until our generals have had time to work out their plans. They must not be expected to succeed in everything they undertake. The country does not expect it of them. Let us look the situation over. At Mafeking a small force was besieged by a very much larger one in a town absolutely without modern defenses. It has held out for three months. In Kimberley similar conditions existed, only there was greater disparity between the besieged and the besiegers, yet the latter with all their great numbers have not been able to take the city. Ladysmith is strategically a weak point, yet General White has held it against a force exceeding his own by many thousands. So far not a British post has been taken, although in each instance the enemy have had the advantage in numbers and position. So much for one side of the case. Now for the other. The enemy were forced back from his chosen position three times on the road to Kimberley, once at Belmont, once at Graspan and once at Modder River. He has not yet been dislodged from his fourth position at Colaberg he has been able to withstand attack so far and also at Stormberg. Here his forces seem to be about equal to ours, but he has the advantage of position. The investing force at Ladysmith is said to be greater than ours and it has all the advantage of a chosen position prepared for months to resist attack. So far we have not made any considerable progress in driving him out; although something has been done. This review shows the immense advantage enjoyed by an army that is on the defensive. There need be no surprise that what Baden-Powell has been able to do against his chosen strong position, Joubert has been able for the present to do against a force which may be numerically inferior to his own, operating against his chosen strong position.

The abandonment of Spion Kop was a great disappointment, but we may rest assured that it was absolutely untenable. Doubtless the enemy had the exact range and could plant their shells on it where they chose. But though it is a disappointment, it is not a calamity. If the Boer position cannot be turned in that way it can be in another, and we must wait until the other has been tried before we grow discouraged.

The Morning Post's correspondent sheds a little agreeable light on the situation along the Tugela. He tells us that the fighting on the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd was the part of an effort on our part to cut the enemy's right from his centre and was successful as far as it had gone. We know that our list of casualties was light during those four days, while that of the Boers, judging from the information at hand, must have been heavy. One hundred and thirty Boers were found dead in one trench. How many more were killed is not suggested, but as these were the deaths in a single place in a single day it is possible that in four days the total killed must have aggregated several hundreds. The wounded usually outnumber the killed three or four to one, so that the enemy's total casualties may have run up as high as 2,000. The interesting news also comes that Ladysmith is in fine condition and that General White has taken the offensive.

We venture to predict that the opinion that one of the best movements that General Roberts could make would be to despatch a column for the invasion of the Free State from the Southwest, that is from the crossing of the Orange river by the railway, and it would not be a matter of surprise to learn that some of the troops, whose whereabouts have not been disclosed, have been sent on that service.

FREE SPEECH.

The Times wants to know since when the Colonist has been in favor of free speech. It has always been in favor of free speech and has taken many opportunities of so demonstrating. For example, when certain newspapers in this province were charged with libel upon cabinet ministers, and they were afraid to say that their souls were their own while the proceedings were pending, the Colonist insisted that they had a right to speak as fully and freely in their own defence as if no prosecution had ever been instituted. When it was pretended that the institution of a prosecution barred the legislature from discussing matters that might come up in the suit, the Colonist protested against any such monstrous proposition. When an attempt was made in the Supreme Court of this province to enforce what the Colonist regarded as an improper rule

as to freedom of discussion of public matters in the public press, the Colonist, although proceedings in contempt were then actually pending against its editor and business manager, defended its conduct, and when the judge before whom the matter was heard propounded what we humbly conceived to be an improper view of the liberty of the press, we disputed the proposition as energetically as we knew how. There may be some things on which the Colonist is astray, but its worst enemy cannot complain that it has ever shrunk from fighting for absolute freedom of speech.

The Colonist is not frightened by any nonsense about "inciting members to defy the Speaker." That is exactly what it proposes to do, whenever it is satisfied that the Speaker is violating the rights of the representatives of the people. "It was said in this house the other day," said Mr. Eberts a few days ago. "You cannot refer to what was said in this house a few days ago," interrupted Mr. Speaker. We are not claiming to give the exact words used, but substantially what was said. Now, what does such an absurd rule amount to? Simply to this, that if a member of the government propounds a thing to-day in a speech and it is not replied to before the question is taken, although he may be the very last member having a right to speak, what he has said can never be again referred to. Apply this in practice. Early in the session the Premier made a grossly unconstitutional threat of a dissolution. This under the ruling of the Speaker can never be again referred to in the legislature. No member can when the house is being moved into supply attack him for this as he deserves to be attacked. Moreover, under the same ruling, when supply is moved, the opposition may not refer again to the matters brought up during the debate on the address, not even those things mentioned by Mr. Henderson when he shut off debate by moving the previous question. Do the Times and the News-Advertiser propose to maintain any such monstrous proposition as this?

We confess to be unable to understand how the members of the opposition submit to such rulings. Even the ministerial threat of expulsion from the house, made in the Finance Minister's paper, ought not to deter them. The government may be able to persuade their supporters to do many things, but we do not believe they could hold them together for an hour in an attempt to choke off freedom of speech.

NEW WESTMINSTER'S REQUEST.

New Westminster wants a grant of \$6,000 for its exhibition this year. Unless serious objections can be urged against this request, it ought to be complied with. The provincial exhibition of New Westminster is an event of importance to the whole province. It does much good every year, and anything that can be done in reason to make it even a greater success than it has been heretofore ought to be done freely. The application is also entitled to consideration in view of the great loss suffered by the city on the Fraser through fire, a loss which would have temporarily discouraged even a more pretentious place. But her citizens rose superior to their misfortune and gained admiration of everyone by their indomitable pluck. We are very sure that the people of the province would like to see the exhibition dealt with in a liberal spirit.

It is quite true that there are other localities which will ask the government for similar grants, but this is no answer to what seems like a moderate demand from New Westminster. The province can very well afford to pay more than it now does for the encouragement of agriculture. This very important industry has never received that degree of recognition which it deserves. Mr. Turner alone of all the recent premiers of the province seem to appreciate its claims, and in his short term of office he inaugurated a policy which, if he had been enabled to carry it into effect, would have produced much good. We do not think any government need fear the verdict of the electors upon any expenditure calculated to promote the interests of agriculture, unless the amount is out of all reason.

THE RUBONIC PLAGUE.

The bubonic plague seems to be extending its scope in several directions, and while there is no occasion for alarm here, there is unquestionably need for the utmost precautions. The danger points are many and some of them are difficult to guard; but a few matters lie right upon the surface of the case. The quarantine officers will do everything in their power to prevent the introduction of the disease, and it may be admitted that their precautions or plans appear as near perfect as can be devised. Doubtless experience from day to day will show how improvements may be made, and we believe that that citizens may rest content that nothing will be omitted at that point which is likely to conduce to their safety from this dread disease. But the plague sometimes eludes the most vigorous quarantine. How it does so no one can tell. If anyone could tell in advance additional precautions would be taken. We must therefore take care to guard against the disease on shore. The two principal danger points in the city are the wharves and Chinatown. It is now well known that rats are plague carriers. We told in yesterday's Colonist that a white lady

DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c. CATARRH CURE
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh and Fever of the Larynx. Free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase, Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Success
is largely dependent upon good health.
Vin Mariani restores health, gives energy and vitality; makes the dull and listless bright, active and strong.
In a word **Vin Mariani** helps you to success.

VIN MARIANI
(WORLD'S TONIC—STIMULANT)
NOURISHES, STRENGTHENS, REFRESHES, SUSTAINS.

The successful lecturer, Max O'Rell, says:
"Your Vin Mariani is positively marvellous; one glass put me on my feet; one bottle made a new man of me."
MAX O'RELL.

Write for Booklet of prominent Personages.
At all Druggists
Avoid substitutes

LAWRENCE A. WILSON & CO.
Canadian Agents
87 St. James Street, - MONTREAL.

had died at Honolulu from the plague contracted in superintending the removal of a rat which had died from it. Now it is well known that the wharves of this city are simply infested with rats, and these pests are by no means confined to the water front. Therefore we suggest that an effort should be made to exterminate all rats in the city, beginning at the wharves.

But the great danger spot is Chinatown. If this dread disease should once obtain a foothold there no one can foresee the result. Let us admit, if we like, that there would be comparatively little danger of the white population being attacked, we cannot afford for an instant to have the plague get a foothold here. The city would be at once placed under the strictest quarantine and the financial loss would be enormous. Our northern trade, now growing so satisfactorily, would slip away from us and could never be regained. Victoria could better afford to expend millions of dollars than to have repeated here what is now transpiring in Honolulu.

We understand that the city health officer is on the alert and is endeavoring to do something with Chinatown, but we fear that the remedy for the conditions existing there is beyond his powers. There are portions of Chinatown which can be readily cleaned up, but for others there is no adequate remedy except the complete demolition of the horrible shacks in which people huddle together in defiance of all principles of hygiene. Nor can this observation be confined wholly to Chinatown, for lying adjacent to it the north is a small section of the city in equally great need of thorough cleansing.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

Events in South Africa have distracted public attention from what is transpiring in China, but if it were not for the war there, the Orient would receive the earnest consideration of the whole world. Momentous events are in progress at Peking. With the very few particulars available it is next to impossible to form an accurate idea of what has been done and what is proposed, but the Empress Dowager appears to have been successful in the plans, which she has long been understood to cherish and to have got rid of the young Emperor. Pu Chun, who is the new head of the nation, does not appear to have been formally inducted into office, but the rightful emperor seems to have been shorn of the semblance, as he has long been of the substance, of power. The deposed monarch was much inclined to progress and reform. The Dowager Empress on the contrary is a reactionary of the worst type. Whether or not she is under the influence of Russia cannot readily be ascertained, but there is no doubt that Japan thinks so, and that plucky little nation is apparently ready to enter the lists against the great northern power if necessary.

No one can foresee what will happen as the result of the intrigues now in progress in China. All the great powers will be deeply interested. Even the United States must take a hand in what is transpiring. Our neighbors with considerable show of reason have evinced a disposition to claim a first place in Oriental matters. Their newly acquired interests in the Philippines, and the great commercial future which China opens to American enterprise, forbid the government at Washington to stand still while the Chinese Empire is being overrun by one nation or is being parcelled out among several.

The general impression seems to be that the Victoria-Chilliwack by-law will be dropped, but that something will come of one or the other of the proposals submitted to the city council. We agree with a good deal of what the Times says as to the necessity of greater unity of effort in matters of this nature, and especially as to what it says about the first question in Victoria usually being "Who is the proposer?" not "What is

the proposal?" The by-law was proposed in good faith and advocated with vigor, but though a painstaking effort to solve the problem of Mainland connection was made, it was seen after full discussion to be impracticable.

We do not observe any particular disposition on the part of any one to boast much over the result of the recent federal bye-elections.

It is not only in South Africa that we have a war on hand. A small but successful campaign has just been waged in North Borneo by Capt. Harrington with a corps of Sikhs.

The Halifax Chronicle is respectfully requested to buy a book on British Columbia, and then it will not make such a mistake as to credit the city of Vancouver with the coal output of Vancouver Island.

The correspondent, who wrote in regard to the right of one of the gentlemen at the Yorkshire dinner to call himself a Yorkshireman, will have to excuse us from publishing his letter, although he shows his good faith by writing over his own signature. Our reason for declining to print the letter is that the subject is not of public interest.

In many legislatures the custom is to provide seats upon the floor of the house for ex-members and members of other legislatures. The idea is a good one and might be acted on in our legislature without incommencing anyone. If chairs were placed on either side of the main entrance to the assembly room all such visitors would be readily accommodated.

Mr. Kellie, M.P.P., is desirous of emulating Mr. Bunster, M.P. The latter sought to exclude Chinese from working on railways by introducing an act into parliament declaring that no person so employed should wear his hair more than four inches long, and Mr. Kellie proposes to keep them out of metalliferous mines in the same way. We predict his bill will meet the fate of its prototype. The problem of Chinese labor in this province will never be solved by monkey-business.

EVERYBODY IS COUGHING.

Except those who use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. It loosens the tightness in the chest, stops the cough, allays the inflammation, heals the soreness and promptly cures all sorts of coughs and colds, bronchitis, croup, asthma and sore throat. It is found in nine-tenths of the homes of this country. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

Don't start on your journey without putting a bottle of Jesse Moore "AA" in your grip.

J. & J. TAYLOR'S
Fire Proof Safes and Vault Doors
Jno Barnsley & Co., Agents
115 Government St.
Steamboat and Express Sales.

Have You Seen
The New Delicacy Store
76 B Douglas St.

Brunswick Block.
Boned Turkey, Head Cheese with Meat Jelly, Delmonico Sausage, Cervelas, French Bologna, Calif's Liver Patties, etc., etc.

PATRIOTIC CONCERT

In aid of Mansion House Fund at
Agricultural Hall, Saanichton.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1900
Admission 50c. Children under 12, half price.
Concert Commences at 8:30 p. m.
Free train leaves Rillside Avenue at 8 p. m.
Subscriptions are invited.
H. C. SHELTON Treasurer
SAANICHTON

SPENCER'S

Annual White Sale.

Begins Tuesday, January 30th.

Our Methods Permit no Dull Seasons. Time was when every merchant expected a dull February but our methods are progressive.

It is careful forethought and shrewd buying that prevents business stagnation; that arranges such sales as this; that keeps many hands employed where once a few would suffice. Such methods are, indeed, far reaching and widely beneficial.

The sale embraces in addition to women's and children's muslin underwear and kindred branches housekeeping linens, cottons, and gents' White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs; in fact, everything the component parts of which are linen or cotton, and the very fact that we offer it in this sale should and will be a sufficient warranty for substantial reliable quality.

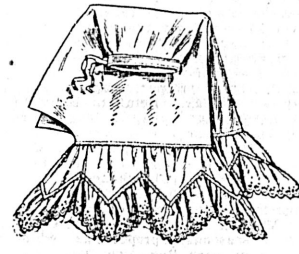
And now, but one more word—about prices. Cottons and Linens have advanced very much during the past twelve months; goods that a year ago were 8 cents a yard are now worth 12½ cents, and the same advance has taken place throughout the many grades and kinds of White Goods. It became very much more difficult therefore to procure merchandise that would retain all the finish and careful workmanship that you require of us at prices that are attractive. We have, however, solved the problem and take pleasure in submitting to you

OUR OPENING ATTRACTIONS FOR TUESDAY'S SALE.



Women's Night Gowns.

35c.—Muslin, square yoke, trimmed lace and clusters of tucks.
65c.—Fine Muslin, square yoke collar, edged with embroidery.
\$1.15—Fine Muslin, handsomely trimmed with embroidery, ruffles, braid and insertion.
\$1.50—Cambric embroidery collar, front covered with embroidery and tucks.
\$1.85—Nainsook square yoke, covered with tucks, festoon of embroidery, down front, embroidery collar and cuffs.
Other qualities relatively as cheap, ranging up to \$8.95.



Women's Drawers

10c.—Muslin, well-made, full size, trimmed, lace and four tucks.
25c.—Muslin, trimmed wide ruffle and six tucks.
50c.—Fine Muslin, trimmed with wide embroidery, ruffle and eight tucks.
65c.—Fine Muslin, trimmed with wider embroidery, ruffle and twelve tucks.
90c.—Cambric, trimmed with lawn, ruffle edged with embroidery, extra wide shape.
\$1.15—Cambric, trimmed with full ruffle of good embroidery.
Other qualities relatively as cheap, up to \$2.85.



Women's Corset Covers

10c.—Plain Muslin, high neck, every seam double stitched, worth 20c.
15c.—Muslin, high neck, trimmed embroidery, worth 25c.
25c.—Fine Muslin, V-shaped yoke, trimmed with embroidery and braid, worth 35c.
45c.—Fine Muslin, V-shaped yoke trimmed with embroidery and insertion, worth 60c.
60c.—Cambric, square yoke, trimmed with embroidery, insertion and braid, worth 75c.
75c.—Cambric, low neck, square yoke, two rows embroidery and braid.
90c.—Cambric, V-shaped yoke, trimmed, embroidery and diamond tucking.
Other qualities relatively as cheap, ranging up to \$2.75.

Women's Skirts.

75c.—Muslin, Trimmed Embroidery and five tucks.
90c.—Muslin, trimmed, full ruffle, wide embroidery and three tucks.
\$1.15—Fine Muslin, finished with umbrella-shaped lawn ruffle, edged with sown muslin embroidery.
\$2.25—Cambric, with deep lawn flounce, edged with fine embroidery.
Other qualities relatively as cheap, ranging up to \$13.75.



Women's Chemises.

10c.—Muslin, trimmed lace, worth 25c.
25c.—Muslin, trimmed embroidery, worth 35c.
35c.—Muslin, open front, trimmed, insertion and ruffle.
50c.—Fine Muslin, trimmed, fine Torchon lace and insertion, open front.
65c.—Fine Muslin, trimmed embroidery and insertion.
90c.—Cambric, trimmed frill of embroidery and insertion.
Other qualities relatively as cheap up to \$3.50.

Household Cottons and Linens

This sale is dedicated to housekeepers, to whom money is an object—to people who will accept the opportunity of purchasing a season's requirements now—and save fully one-quarter of what the future cost of the goods is bound to be.

Men's Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

This will be your opportunity to put in a year's supply of good Shirts, Collars and Cuffs at prices that will not again be possible in 1900. But please do not judge by price alone, but come and see the remarkable values we are offering.

50 dozen Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, made of good strong Muslin, pure linen bosoms and bands, reinforced backs and fronts, continuous facings, in this sale 35c. each.
48 dozen Men's Laundered White Shirts, open back and front, not sold anywhere else less than \$1.25 in this sale 85c.
48 dozen Men's Laundered White Shirts, short bosom, our regular \$1.25 shirt in this sale \$1.00
38 dozen Men's Flannellette Night Robes, cut full length and width in this sale 65c.
43 dozen Men's White Twill Cotton

Night Robes, all sizes

. in this sale 65c.
560 dozen Men's Extra Heavy 4 Ply Collars, come in almost every shape, the equal in stitching and laundry work to any 15c. collar made in this sale half a dozen for 50c.
180 dozen Men's English 4 Ply Linen Collars, regular \$3.00 in this sale \$2.25 per dozen.
230 dozen Men's Cuffs, 4 Ply, in any shape or size, worth fully 25c. in this sale 2 pairs for 25c.
335 dozen Ladies' Collars, in all the new shapes, never sold anywhere else less than 15c. each in this sale half a dozen for 50c.

Sheetings.

Special purchase of sheetings—plain and twilled—2, 2½, and 2½ yards wide; lengths of three to 10 yards for sale Tuesday morning at less than the present cost price of the same goods by the yard.

Pillow Cottons.

1,000 yards Pillow Cottons—various widths and lengths bought on the same basis.

Pattern Table Cloths.

Instead of selling table linen by the yard, we will sell pattern Table Cloths, with damask borders on all four sides, at the same price you usually pay for goods by the yard—in fact for less, as these quotations will show:

50—Red border linen Table Cloths, 52 inches square; would be very cheap at 50c. in this sale 25c
50—Table Cloths, same quality, 58 inch square. in this sale 50c
50—Table Cloths, same quality, 64 inch wide and 72 inch long. in this sale 75c
The above are the cheapest Table Cloths we ever offered; very suitable for breakfast use.
22—White Linen Table Cloths, 2 yards square. in this sale 75c
18—White Linen Cloths, larger and heavier in this sale \$1.00 each.
20—Bleached Linen Cloths, regular \$1.50 and \$1.75. in this sale \$1.25
26—Bleached Linen Cloths, regular \$2.25 and \$2.50. in this sale \$1.75
23—Best Bleached Linen Cloths, regular \$3 and \$3.50. in this sale \$2.50
All the above cloths are of best Irish make.

Sale Commences Thursday Next.

Insane Asylum Needs Attention

Mr. Higgins Moves in Legislature
for Special Commission
of Inquiry.

Mr. Prentice on His Position—
Progress With Minor
Business.

The parliamentary week has closed with another light day, only routine work being disposed of, and the Coal Mines Regulation bill—the most important government measure—now on the paper—being "stood over" indefinitely to permit of the report of the Provincial Coal Mines Commission being received. Mr. Higgins, although looking very ill and feeble, was able to take his seat in the house for half an hour yesterday, and brought forward the list of motions and questions that have been standing in his name, the majority of which were agreed to without debate. During the hour sitting, Mr. J. M. Martin presented a petition from "98 accounts of the merchants of Rossland; 40 hotelkeepers, being all in the city; and many others—miners, artisans and professional men"—asking for the continuance of the eight-hour law intact as in the nature of accomplishing the greatest good to the greatest number.

PETITIONS.
Prayers being read by Rev. J. F. Vichet, petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. J. M. Martin, from merchants, miners, professional and workmen of Rossland, to the following effect:

"The petition of the undersigned professional and business men humbly sheweth: 1. That the prosperity which has hitherto attended all business and professional men in the Kootenay district has been due to the cordial relations which have heretofore existed, and which are at the present time, existing between labor and capital; 2. That many hundreds of thousands of dollars have been invested in the coal mines of this district for the suitable protection of trade and business; 3. That since the adoption of the eight-hour law the population of the mining communities has greatly increased and is directly traceable to the adoption of such law, and that great good has been the direct result of such increase to your petitioners; 4. That the future destiny and prosperity of the country depends on the permanency of cordial relations between labor and capital; 5. That the Laborers' bill, which is now before the legislature, is a direct attack on the value of property and business interests will follow any repeal of the eight-hour law and that there is reason to believe the peace of the community and all commercial and property interests and the welfare of the province will be directly affected; 6. That the greatest good to the greatest number will result from a continuance of the eight-hour law. Your petitioners therefore pray that no change be made in the present law which might operate as a repeal of the same. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

By Mr. Clifford, from Mr. King and from the Imperial Pacific railway company, each seeking bills of incorporation.

PRIVATE BILLS REPORTED.
Mr. Green presented to the house the fourth report of the private bills committee, recommending that the petition of M. King, for leave to introduce a petition re the Laidlaw railway, be allowed. The committee also stated the preambles proved and rules complied with in the bills of the Synod of New Westminster, and the Imperial Pacific Railway Company.

The report was adopted.

MATTERS OF PRIVILEGE.
Speaking to a question of privilege, Mr. Green complained of an unintentional incorrect report in the Vancouver Daily Province of his remarks upon the motion for reply to his Honor. "The Province had reported him as stating that \$2,000,000 would represent the profits of the Sloam for this year—this being the profit upon an estimated gross output of \$7,000,000. This was not correct. What he had said was that it had been estimated that the output of the Sloam for 1898 was \$2,000,000, while the total output of the Kootenay was placed at \$7,000,000."

Mr. Prentice also had a question of privilege, the publication to which he took objection being found in the Nelson Tribune, which paper had claimed him with Messrs. Martin and Higgins as a political traitor. He denied that he had ever yet done anything to entitle him to this classification; but declared that so soon as he might want to do so, he would become a candidate and take his chances with his constituents.

SMALL DEBTS ACT.
A bill to amend the Small Debts Act (Attorney-General) was introduced; received first reading; and was ordered for second reading on Monday afternoon.

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY.
Mr. Higgins moved, seconded by Mr. Prentice, "That a select committee be appointed to examine into and report upon the administration of the provincial reformatory, Victoria, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, and report the result of the enquiry, said committee to consist of Messrs. Prentice, Macpherson, A. W. Smith, Helmcken, and the mover."

In explanation of the construction proposed for this committee—the custom being departed from of having it comprise a majority of government members—the junior member for Esquimalt explained that it was the same committee that had had the work in hand last year, the object being to secure a committee of experience.

Hon. Mr. Semlin offered no objection with the understanding that no precedent should be considered established.

The resolution carried.

REDUCING WORKERS' WAGES.
On Mr. Higgins' motion it was resolved that a return be granted of all correspondence between the government, or any member or officer thereof, and any party or parties resident in the district of North Victoria relative to the reduction of the wages of workmen employed on the roads of that district from \$2 to \$1.75 per day, and an increase of the hours of labor from nine to ten hours per day.

AN ASYLUM INQUIRY.
Mr. Higgins moved, with Mr. A. W. Smith as seconder, "That a committee, consisting of Messrs. McBride, Prentice, K. Smith, McPherson and Higgins, be appointed to visit the provincial lunatic asylum at New Westminster, with power to examine into and report upon the administration of the affairs, the condition and requirements of the institution, with power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, and report the result of their inquiries to this house."

In presenting this motion, the member for Esquimalt said that he realized the government might object to it as involving an exposure of public affairs, for fares, expenses, etc. From information that had come to his possession, however, it appeared that such an inquiry as proposed, was highly necessary and very urgent; and he hoped the government would waive its technical objection to it being secured, in the public good. He had no intention of seeking to embarrass the government, and it would be noted had placed a majority of members of the government side upon the committee.

Mr. Semlin remarked that such a resolution certainly did appear to be out of order, as involving an expenditure of public money.

Mr. Higgins thought that the small amount involved might properly be taken from the appropriation for legislative expenses. It was quite permissible for the government to waive objection, and if this course were not taken he would ask that the matter stand over in order that the committee might have authority justifying the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker—I do not feel at all sure myself that the matter is out of order. Mr. Higgins again appealed to the house to pass the resolution. "What is the matter of a few hundred dollars here and there, to the welfare, happiness and comfort of many human beings, perhaps the most helpless and pitiable people in the world?"

Hon. Mr. Henderson thought that the junior member for Esquimalt should have produced some facts to justify his claim of extreme urgency. As a resident of New Westminster himself and a frequent visitor to the asylum, he (Hon. Mr. Henderson) was quite at a loss to know what it was that the junior member for Esquimalt referred to—of what he indicated as calling for an inquiry. As he understood the matter, it was claimed that an inquiry of formal character was absolutely necessary in the interests of the patients?

Mr. Higgins—Yes, it is. Hon. Mr. Henderson—do not mean to say that the honorable member's information is inaccurate, but unless some specific and more substantial reason is given for the proposed inquiry than the general statement we have heard of, I, for one, as a member of the administration, am not convinced that the inquiry is of such a pressing nature as the honorable gentleman indicates.

In explanation, Mr. Higgins stated that the members had come to his knowledge with regard to the asylum which he did not feel it proper to lay before the house, but which would be established before such a committee as he had suggested. If the government opposed the resolution, he would not be surprised.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—No, that is not the case. It seems to me that the honorable gentleman has not shown us sufficient reason why such a committee is required. I do not know what he means.

Mr. Higgins—Members on the government side are well aware of what I mean.

Mr. Henderson—Are aware that there are conditions existing at the asylum which would require an immediate commission of inquiry?

Mr. Higgins—Yes, I do say so.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—Well, I do not think that there is any member on the government side who would not be able to say that there is some reason for the inquiry.

Mr. Prentice, as the question was disposed of for the time being, usually inquired when it had been supposed that the committee would go to Westminster.

"On some Saturday morning," was Mr. Higgins' reply.

CRAIGFLOWER ROAD CLOSING.
Mr. Higgins next moved, with Mr. Bryden as seconder, for "all correspondence and other documents relating to the closing of Craigflower road by the corporation of the city of Victoria."

The corporation of the city of Victoria, the provincial government, or any member thereof, and the mayor and board of aldermen of the city of Victoria, or any person or persons whatsoever, relative to the closing of this ancient thoroughfare, which it was claimed had been both illegal and unconstitutional—inasmuch as the road was held to be still crown property. He continued that the high way in question had been an established highway for many, many years, much used by his constituents; and even admitting that the road had passed to the city, closing it actually closed communication between the city and districts over a road that had been in existence for a most long a century.

The resolution was agreed to.

ALIEN EXCLUSION.
On the motion of Mr. Higgins and Capt. Irving, a return was ordered of all correspondence respecting the exclusion of aliens from the placer mines of Altna, and also all correspondence between the government of British Columbia,

the government of the Dominion of Canada, and the government of the United States, or any other government, or any official thereof, relative to the enforcement of the law excluding aliens from the placer mines of Altna.

MINOR MEASURES ADVANCED.
The bill amending the Jurors' Act, which had been re-introduced by message, was considered in committee, presented to the house, and received its first reading—being set for second reading on Monday.

The Municipalities Act Amendment Act passed its third reading; and the reports were adopted on the Farmers' Institutes and County Courts bills, the third reading of each being set for Monday.

The Notaries bill also went through its third reading stage, and the Evidence Bill was sent into committee with Mr. Kidd again in the chair.

In the committee the following amendments were introduced at the motion of Mr. McPhillips:

"No husband shall be compelled to disclose any communication made by his wife during the marriage, and no wife shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during the marriage. (R.S.C. 1897, c. 61, s. 8.) (See chapter 73, Rev. Stats. Ont., 1897.)

"No action or proceeding by or against the heirs, executors, or administrators of a deceased person, an opposite or interested party to the action shall not obtain a verdict, judgment, or decision therein, on his own evidence, in respect of any matter occurring before the death of the deceased person, unless such evidence is corroborated by some other material evidence. (R.S.C. 1877, c. 61, s. 10.) (Chap. 73, Rev. Stats. Ont., 1897.)

"Notwithstanding any statute or law to the contrary the parties to any action, suit, petition or other matter of a civil nature in any of the courts of the province, and their wives shall, except as hereinafter expected, be competent as witnesses, and compellable to attend and give evidence in the manner as they would be if not parties to the proceedings, or wives of parties. Provided always, that no plaintiff in any action for breach of promise of marriage shall recover a verdict or judgment, or any money shall be corroborated by some other material evidence in support of such promise. (1894, c. 13, s. 22.)

"In any action or proceeding by or against the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of a deceased person, an opposite or interested party to the action shall not obtain a verdict, judgment, or decision therein, on his own evidence, in respect of any matter occurring before the death of the deceased person, unless such evidence is corroborated by some other material evidence."

"On any action or proceeding by or against a person found by inquiry to be of unsound mind, or being an inmate of a lunatic asylum, an opposite or interested party shall not obtain a verdict, judgment or decision therein, on his own evidence, unless such evidence is corroborated by some other material evidence."

The committee rose, reporting progress.

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES.
The bill to limit the liability of trustees was considered in committee, a progress report being presented; and Mr. Helmcken withdrew his bill of similar tenor that had stood upon the order paper.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.
Mr. Higgins asked the Finance Minister:

"1. What was the total amount of revenue derived from the stampage tax in the district of East and West Kootenay from the 1st day of August, 1898, to the 31st day of December, 1899?"

"2. From whom the revenue so paid was derived?"

"3. What steps, if any, have been taken to ascertain if the crown lands conveyed to railway companies throughout the province are in excess of the acreage proposed to be conveyed by acts of this house?"

Hon. Mr. Connor replied to the first question, "30,615.14." A list of some 220 names was submitted in answer to the second question; while as to the third, the minister said there had been none, no facts having come to the knowledge of the government that would lead to the supposition that any such excess as alleged exists in fact.

COAL MINES REGULATION.
When the motion for the second reading of the bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act was called, Messrs. Prentice and Wells asked that it be allowed to stand over.

Mr. Wells stated that the important amendments to be considered; while Mr. Wells remarked that he would like to have the report of the recent arbitration before the house preparatory to going on with the bill. He was also, he declared, certain matters pending up to the introduction of the bill that he would like to look into.

The second reading was accordingly deferred.

CONCERNING COMPANIES.
Hon. Mr. Hennerson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Companies' Act. It was, he said, proposed to amend section 15 of that act by striking out the line which refers to the location of the registered office of the company. Next it was intended to amend section 20. At present there was a good deal of work in the registry office at Victoria. The registrar there was the registrar of joint stock companies, and it was necessary for his certificate of incorporation to state where the registered office of the company was to be situated. This was done away with by the amendment. It was also necessary that the certificate should contain at length the objects of the company. The result was that a great many certificates were waiting now to be situated, and it was a very difficult and sometimes impossible to keep up with the issuing. It was proposed to amend section 20 so that the proposed objects of the company should not be required to be set out in the certificate, but should be published in the British Columbia Gazette. The section 22 of the act was to be amended. That section provided for the alteration of the memorandum of association, but no provision was made for the publication of the alteration. Section 5 of the bill made it necessary to publish any such amendments in the British Columbia Gazette. That was reasonable and in the interests of the public. Clause 6 of the bill set out the powers of non-pecuniary liability of companies. The other sections were of trivial importance.

The second reading of the bill was agreed to.

WEST KOOTENAY BISHOPRIC.
Mr. Tisdall introduced a bill to amend the Synod of New Westminster Incorporation Act.

PROPOSED B. C. SCOUTS.
Mr. Ellison asked the Premier if there had been anything further heard from Ottawa in respect to the proffered British Columbia contingent of scouts. The people of his district were very anxious to know.

Hon. Mr. Semlin said there had been nothing new from Ottawa since the telegram he had read to the house, as coming from Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The government had been very much disappointed in the result, and yesterday had telegraphed Sir Wilfrid again; but so far no reply had come to hand. There was a good deal of anxiety in the country because of this uncertainty, those anxious to volunteer being divided as to whether they should seek to join the Strathcona Mounted Horse or wait till definite news was received as to the British Columbia contingent. It was very desirable that the government should be in a position to satisfy the country, but so far there was nothing conclusive from Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Turner suggested that a message should be brought down from His Honor, allowing the government to set aside a certain sum for the purpose of raising a contingent. That would be an earnest of the Dominion authorities that this province was prepared to go ahead.

Hon. Mr. Semlin did not think the Dominion government was in any manner ignorant of the desire of British Columbia in this matter. He recapitulated what had been done, and said he thought the whole trouble on the part of the Dominion lay in its inability to secure transportation. Until they knew that the Dominion was going to accept the contingent it would be highly undesirable to make the people think the offer had been accepted. If the Dominion government was prepared to accept a regiment of scouts, this province was prepared to take all the responsibility. (Cheers.) He did not think Mr. Turner's suggestion should be taken up. As soon as the Dominion accepted the offer there would be no difficulty at all in carrying out British Columbia's part of the scheme. (Cheers.)

The house rose at 3:55 p.m.

NOTES OF THE GALLERY.
Deputations Interview the Government—To Regulate the Hair-Cut of Mine Workers.

A deputation of the British Columbia Industrial Association, headed by Messrs. T. J. Trapp, Major, Kearny, J. C. Brown, Judge Bole, E. A. Malings and D. R. Kler, introduced by the Speaker, Messrs. Helmcken, Prentice and Macpherson, waited on the Premier yesterday, asking that the government should favorably consider the proposition to devote \$6,000 for the Agricultural Show at New Westminster, urging that it had now become a provincial character and of greater importance than in the past. The Premier promised that the government would give the matter its best consideration.

Here are three questions to be proposed at the Monday sitting of the house:

"By Mr. A. W. Smith: Why was it necessary to pass an order in council prohibiting mining orders from performing the duties conferred on them by section 6 of the Placer Mining Act Amendment Act of 1899, and section 8 of the Mineral Act of the same year? Was the order in council passed in authority of section 150, Placer Mining Act, and section 143, Mineral Act? Has the order in council been laid before the legislative assembly as required by the Placer Mining Act and the Mineral Act?"

"By Mr. Higgins: The Attorney-General aware that the salaries paid each member of the British Columbia judiciary is one thousand dollars per annum less than the salaries paid the Ontario and Quebec judiciary? If he is so aware, whether is his intention to have the attention of the Dominion government to the anomaly, and request that the salaries of British Columbia judges be raised to a level with that of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec?"

"By Mr. Turner: Has anyone been appointed to fill the position, or any of the positions, lately occupied by William Stephenson? If so, who has been appointed?"

Mr. Kellie, the Revelstoke statesman, who is not altogether orthodox, has given notice of a bill which promises to afford some redress. It is entitled "An Act to regulate the length of hair that may be worn by employees in metalliferous and other mines." Mr. Kellie believes he has at last discovered an effective way to legislate against the Chinaman while avoiding technical discrimination.

Mr. McPhillips is moving, next Tuesday, for all correspondence between the provincial government, or any member thereof, or any person or persons whatsoever, relative to requests for refund of moneys paid to renew free miner's certificates which were thought to be affected by the passage of the "Miners' Act Amendment Act, 1899," and the "Placer Mining Act Amendment Act, 1899."

At the Monday sitting of the house Mr. McBride will move for a return of all correspondence between His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Executive Council of British Columbia, or any member or officer thereof, or any person or persons whatsoever, relative to the introduction of the Bennett Lake and Altna mining divisions, and the administration thereof.

The bill to amend the Small Debts Act, which was given a first reading in the legislature yesterday, has now been printed, contemplating merely the introduction of garnishee proceedings in the Small Debts court.

A delegation from Princeton, consisting of Messrs. A. J. Towse and James Anderson, arrived in the city last evening, and to-day will lay before the government a petition from 200 old residents of the Similkameen, asking for the completion of the wagon road from Princeton to Keremeos.

Mr. Helmcken proposes to add as a new section at the further consideration of the Trustees Act in committee: This section shall come into operation at the passage of the act.

His Honor Judge Bole and Mr. J. C. Brown (whom Attorney-General Henderson defeated at the last general election) were guests in the house yesterday.

The railway committee meets on Monday to deal with the incorporation bill for the Chilcat Pass Railway and Tramway, and the Taku and Altna Railway and Tramway.

The bill to revise and consolidate the Vancouver City Incorporation Act is to be taken up by the private bills committee on Wednesday morning.

A special meeting of the private bills committee is listed for Monday at 10 a.m.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

"Prescription!" "Prescription!" "Prescription!"—We can fill them with the purest of drugs and at the right price. Our motto is quality first and always. P. W. Fawcett & Co., Dispensing Chemists, 40 Government street.

Safe!

That little word means everything to the man who is putting hot water into his house—the radiator that leaks or wears out endangers the safety of the house. Above all things the Safford Radiator is SAFE—with it there is absolute security for all time.

There are no rods, bolts or packings—the pipe connections are made with SCREW NIPPLES. There is nothing to get out of repair. Every Radiator is guaranteed to stand a pressure of 140 lbs. to the square inch—double the pressure that any other radiator even pretends to bear. 25 different styles for 25 different purposes. Send for illustrated catalogue of The Safford Radiators.

The Dominion Radiator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

Agencies at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Vancouver, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Belfast, Antwerp, Berlin, Christiania, Auckland, N.Z., Johannesburg, S.A.R.

Agents: Boyd, Burns & Co'y, Vancouver.

Are you Building?

Why not use our

Rock Faced Stone

Steel Siding, Galvanized or Painted.

It makes a wonderfully durable and economical covering for new buildings, or for improving old ones. Gives a most handsome effect—is very easy to apply—offers fire proof protection—and can't be penetrated by dampness. By deciding in its favor you'll get the best results, at least expense. Write us if you're interested, we'll send full information.

METALLIC ROOFING CO., Limited

Manufacturers, Toronto.

A. B. FRASER, SR.

SELLING AGENT, VICTORIA.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only

Genuine Oak Tanned Belt

made in the Dominion.

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

STOCKS CARRIED BY

J. C. DIXON AGENT, VANCOUVER

NOTICE.

Take notice that we, Ah Hoy and Ah Sing, Tailors, carrying on business at No. 21 Cornmarket street, have not authorized any person to collect debts due to us, the same being payable to the undersigned, who are the only persons who can give valid receipts.

AH HOY, AH SING.

Victoria, B. C., January, 2nd, 1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co., Ltd.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

SEVENTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February next, interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next:

Fifty debentures numbers:

10 45 85 125 225 325 425 485

22 61 80 102 207 334 380 417 487

34 63 84 185 220 330 387 428

37 74 110 228 300 337 388 439

40 76 119 250 307 344 389 458

43 83 120 253 312 350 408 479

Fifty debentures at \$500 each, \$25,000.

The above mentioned debentures will be paid on and after the 15th day of February next, on presentation of the debentures at the Bank of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited,

R. P. RITCHIE, Chairman.

W. W. VINCENT, Secretary.

(Countersigned),

ALEXIS MARTIN,

Notary Public.

Victoria, B.C., January 24th, 1900.

5red. S. White,

MINING

BROKER, ABSTRACTOR,

CONVEYANCER, ACCOUNTANT,

AND GENERAL AGENT.

ATLIN, B.C.

Has listed some of the best mining properties on PINE, SPRUCE, WRIGHT and WILLOW CREEKS at "HOMESTEAK" prices.

N. B.—Placer property purchased now will be sold at 50% of the "HOMESTEAK" price.

OTHERWISE LOOKED AFTER UNTIL JULY 1st, 1900.

That little word means everything to the man who is putting hot water into his house—the radiator that leaks or wears out endangers the safety of the house. Above all things the Safford Radiator is SAFE—with it there is absolute security for all time.

There are no rods, bolts or packings—the pipe connections are made with SCREW NIPPLES. There is nothing to get out of repair. Every Radiator is guaranteed to stand a pressure of 140 lbs. to the square inch—double the pressure that any other radiator even pretends to bear. 25 different styles for 25 different purposes. Send for illustrated catalogue of The Safford Radiators.

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EVERY CANADIAN LADY

who has not yet worn a JOHN NOBLE COSTUME would do well to order one now. JOHN NOBLE'S Canadian costumes are constantly increasing, and hundreds of letters have been received from them declaring the value to be far and away superior to anything of the kind obtainable in the Dominion. The explanation is that the firm being The Largest Costume Manufacturers in the World, possesses unequalled facilities for economic production.

THREE GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

THE JOHN NOBLE COSTUMES

\$2.56. Promptly sent by Parcel Post, safely packed direct from The Originators and Actual Manufacturers, Brook Street Mills, Manchester, England.

Worn throughout the world. The Best value ever offered to Ladies. They are stylish in Design and are made and finished to perfection in two very durable and good-looking cloths: THE JOHN NOBLE DRIFT SEWING, a stout, weather-resisting fabric, and the JOHN NOBLE COSTUME COATING, a cloth of lighter weight and smoother surface.

PATTERNS sent POST FREE

A FULL DRESS LENGTH of either cloth (Style 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396,

*It's the winner of the Derby wears
the Blue Ribbon of the Turf.
So is Blue Ribbon Leyton
the champion of all seas.*

Thrilling Experiences Of Methuen's Column.

By Julian Ralph in London Daily Mail.

Modder River, Dec. 6.—The more one sees of Modder River battlefield, and the more one considers the battle, the more terrible it is seen to have been.

Some phases of the battle and some of the tales we hear of the part the Boers played in it make it certain that there never was a battle like it.

At first we were impressed by his sagacity shown by the Boer leaders in entrenching their men where they did, at the top and back of a vast smooth inclined plane, every inch of which was visible to these hidden men.

But by remaining here long enough to go thoroughly over the field we have learned that an even stronger and in all ways better position could have been made for most of them just behind the one they chose and on the island in the river.

It must be understood that their horde lay entrenched on the edge of the river at a point where the Modder and the Riet join one another.

The land between the two is called an island, and this land continues the upward slope of the veldt, so that it is higher and more commanding, and better made for most of them just behind the one they chose and on the island in the river.

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we have not yet made any use; but at the battle Gen. Cronje, who watched the fight all day, supposed our naval guns were firing Lyddite, and said to his staff, "I've been watching that stuff all day, and I don't think much of it."

One word as to that phase of their warfare which must be touched upon, in justice, in every account we correspondents write of it. With my own eyes, being upon the scene, I saw the putt-putt gun and the fire of the sharpshooters trained upon our ambulances three times, and upon our stretcher-bearers on their numerous occasions—in fact, whenever they rose to their feet (on the right of the line) and attempted to perform their work.

FILLING THE WATER-BOTTLES

Modder River, Dec. 8.—We know what fighting is, but we have also learned a few things about water—we men on Methuen's march.

When we were over-civilized and lived in London we made poor jokes at the expense of water, saying that it gave huddresses a living, that it was invented to float Noah's "great ark on earth," and other such puerilities.

We never joke about water now. The first time we really appreciated it we were starting out from Orange river. The previous night had been so cold that I spent it in walking all over several camps between the prostrate bodies of resplendent soldiers. Some made no pretence of sleep, but divided their time between gathering sticks and building little fires to huddle around while they lasted.

In time that agony was over, and we were marching and watching the day break. In breaking it seemed to read the earth's blanket of atmosphere and let the sun's heat upon us as if we were so many thousand stokers in the broiling belly of a ship.

On and on we marched, in heavy sand, or over stones, or stumbling across furrowed ground—all gasping like fishes thrown on a beach.

At first our lips dried and cracked, then our mouths parched, and finally our throats became as if they were coated with plaster of Paris. The hair shrivelled on our heads, and our feet grew dry as devils bones. Here and there a man fell forward on his hands and knees, or stumbled out of the ranks and lurched prone on the veldt.

In the course of the march some skimpily light-green trees broke the line of the horizon ahead, and put new heart in us. For it was to the trees that we placed called "Frenchman's"—that we were to march.

Everything has its ending, and at last we came to the first of the three clumps of these trees. They were poplars, and at their feet, darkening under their foliage, was a mud-banked pool of dirty water, which tailed off to the northward in a thin stagnating brooklet. Men with horses, who had been ahead, were watering their beasts, and to these our Tommies called, as we halted, "Fill this bottle for me, will ye, mate?"

But their officers, riding beside them, and ever apprehensive of dysentery and typhoid, called aloud, "Pass the order that no one is to drink this water. It will only make the men ill."

My horse showed me how the men regarded this order, for all men are not babies of varying growth, and no man is so much of a baby as a horse. He would have his drink. Turn his head how I would, or turn it how often, back he would go to the edge of the stream. He had his way and water, but Tommy did not, for an officer's order is stronger than a horse's head.

A camp was planned, and the battalions were marched to their places. The mess-sergeants and men got out their "dickies," or fenders, and their "dickies," and their fenders to cook our breakfasts, and the transport men and grooms leaped bareback on 500 horses, or pulled at strings of mules to take them all to water—good water—somewhere ahead.

With my colonel, C. St. Leger Barter, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, I walked after the horses—he in his neat suit of khaki-colored serge, of lounging coat and riding breeches, with his silver-topped stick in hand, I in khaki, with a Mexican sombrero on my head, and cowboy chaps or gutters, on my legs—the wonder of all who saw that I held a Spanish-looking house, all set about with trees. In and out of its yard horses and mules passed in scores, and behind the Tommies crowded like bees around a honey pot, filling their clothed bottles out of a stone tank, while other Tommies walked round a sort of windlass that pumped new water in the tank.

Every man filled his bottle, emptied it down his throat and filled it again. A water-mania, a thirst-madness, was upon the army. We paddled in spilled water, and the sounds it made in pouring, gurgling and splashing were as delicate music to all our ears. The colonel and I found some two-quart tin canteens—one of which we afterwards caught the general, Modder River battlefield, and directed the enemy's fire upon me until I put it under me and hid it. We filled these canteens, and took long drinks out of them; and then we found a bar-room

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with German lager in bottles, and bought all there was—but that is a digression.

We stayed a day or so, and then, one blistering afternoon, our column of many thousands—logged, centipedes—streamed along the thirsty, heat-refracting veldt again for Belmont.

After nightfall, in an amazing, hopeless tangle of men and horses and wagons, we squeezed our mass between two kopjes, and were nearly two hours in getting ourselves together, in boiling some tea, and in stretching ourselves on the now cold earth to count a little sleep.

Men and carts kept moving ahead and coming back with water—where from most of us did not know. But the precious fluid was plentiful. We drank till our waistbands cut into us, and then we felt asleep.

In the chilly night, with a cup of hot cocoa to buck us up, we crept out into the faint moonlight, shadows of some hills, and by daybreak began to fight the awful battle of Belmont. I was late in returning to camp, for it is my custom to go all over the battlefield after a fight. But when I did return what a sight met my eyes!

Only a Persian poet could do justice to it. It was like the celestial imaginings of a pious Mussulman. At the head of the glen where we had camped was an oasis of green trees too-deep in the edges of a pond. Near by was a stone tank full of crystal water, and beside it our people had constructed a tank of white canvas, in which the same pure liquid shone like melted diamonds touched with emerald shadows by some sprays of foliage.

At the head of the glen where we had camped was an oasis of green trees too-deep in the edges of a pond. Near by was a stone tank full of crystal water, and beside it our people had constructed a tank of white canvas, in which the same pure liquid shone like melted diamonds touched with emerald shadows by some sprays of foliage.

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Kandy List of Victoria Firms

BUILDERS & GENERAL CONTRACTOR
THOMAS CATERALL—10 Broad St., P.O. Box 648; office fittings, wharves repaired etc.

FUR SKIN DRESSER.
R. PUMFREY—Beaver, Otter and other Skins Dressed; Seal Skin Jackets Re-dyed, 123 Fort St.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 116 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HARDWARE.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and mill supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.
VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Co.—Engineers) foundry, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.
VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPIKE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.
L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.
E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 220.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Picoes, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard, Art Studio, two stories of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. Goodacre, Contractor by appt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch, Vancouver.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOMED furnished house, No. 23 Catalina street, Victoria West; immediate possession; piano, two boats and boat-house, with premises. Ben Williams & Co., 41 Fort St.

STRAIN DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 1144 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest in B.C.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.
ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 40 Discovery street. Telephone 184.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.
THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.

HOTELS.
BADMINTON HOUSE, \$2 and \$2.50. STRAND HOTEL—Hastings street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.
TRETHERWEY & BRITAIN, Bank of B.N.A. Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel
On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West. Vancouver, B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.
Boat \$2.00 a Day House in Vancouver. F. J. COCHRAN, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date application will be made to the Governor-in-Council for approval of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lots 503A, 504A and 505A, and of the plans and site of a wharf erected on and opposite Lot 506A, all of the said lots being situate in Victoria City, in the Province of British Columbia. Plans of each of the said wharves and descriptions of each of the said sites have been deposited with the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, and in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B.C.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 29th day of December, A.D. 1899.
For the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, and for William T. Mount, A. C. Mount, Helen G. Jones, Ethel M. Heineken, and Richard Jones, the owners of Lot 506A.
RICHARD JONES, Agent.

Victoria Building Society
The 12th annual general meeting of the above society will be held at the William Wallace Hall, Broad street, on Wednesday, the 31st of January, 1900, at 8 p.m. To receive the directors and auditors' reports, also the secretary's report and balance sheet, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The election of officers and holders of management and the holding of the 77th drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing.

By order, A. ST.G. PLINT, Secretary.

Walter S. Fraser & Co. Ltd.

— Dealers in —

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, ETC., PIPE, FITTINGS, ETC., MILL, LOGGING AND MINING SUPPLIES. METALLIC SHINGLES, SIDING, ETC.

Telephone 3.
P. O. Box 433.
Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

NOTICE

IMPERIAL HOTEL
Restaurant
(Theatre Block.)
★ NOW OPEN ★

Private
Dinners
and
Suppers
a
Specialty

Rooms single and
on suite.
Meals at all hours
English & French
Cooking.

THE WEATHER

SYNOPSIS.
Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 26.—8 p.m.
Abnormally high barometric pressure still
covers Northern British Columbia, Alberta
and southward to Utah, while off California
it is comparatively low. Our weather is
likely to remain fair and cool. A pro-
nounced cold wave is spreading southeast-
ward across the Territories, where the
temperature will probably fall to 20 or 30
below zero. The weather remains fair over
the Pacific Slope, and sharp frosts have
again extended southward to California.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria.....	34	43
New Westminster.....	28	42
Kamloops.....	24	40
Barkerville.....	24	40
Calgary.....	8	18
Winnipeg.....	-10	20
Portland, Ore.....	30	48
San Francisco.....	46	56

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time),
Saturday:
Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate winds;
mostly fair; not much change in tem-
perature.
Lower Mainland—Moderate winds; con-
tinued fair and cool.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Reports for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Ob-
servations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and
5 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.....	34	Mean.....38
Noon.....	40	Highest.....43
5 p.m.....	41	Lowest.....34

The velocity and direction of the wind
were as follows:
5 a.m..... 5 miles north.
Noon..... 7 miles north.
5 p.m..... 6 miles north.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—6 hours 30 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.210
Corrected.....30.222

PASSENGERS.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:
P. J. Pechard.
Miss Baines-Reed.
N. K. Luxton.
W. H. Jackson.
W. Cunningham.
J. B. H. Rickaby.
H. H. H. H.
Sir Chas. Tupper.
R. E. Spinks.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:
P. A. Henney.
G. M. H. H.
E. J. Palmer.
L. H. H. H.
T. H. H. H.
M. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:
G. R. Jackson.
W. Stewart.
E. H. H. H.
W. A. H. H.
Roscovitz & Sons.
W. J. P. H. H.
V. E. Tel. Co.
Geo. E. Munro & Co.
T. H. H. H.
F. R. Stewart & Co.
J. Y. Griffin.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:
A. McGregor & Son.
W. E. H. H.
W. H. H. H.
P. R. Stewart & Co.
W. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.

For family use Jesse Moore "AA"
whiskey is a prime favorite, and in
thousands of homes it is always on the
buffet.

THE BURNS CONCERT.

Successful Musicale at the First Pres-
byterian Church Last Evening.

The Burns' anniversary concert under the
auspices of the First Presbyterian Church
choir, held in the church hall, Blanchard
street, last evening, was in every way a
success, the hall being crowded to the
doors with those who delight in the "Auld
Scotch Songs." The programme, replete
with excellent numbers, all of which most
successfully rendered, was as follows:

Bagpipe selections.
.....Messrs. McArthur and McKenzie
Male quartette—"There was a lad was
born in Kyle"
.....Messrs. Watson, Kinnaird, Wilson and
Brown.
Violin solo—"Scottish Airs"
.....Mr. J. Brooks
Chorus—"Within a Mile of Edinburgh
Toun"
.....Choir
Song—"Scots Wha Hae"
.....Mr. G. Brown
Song—"Scotch Dainties"
.....Mr. J. G. Brown
Recitation—"The Dying Soldier on the
Heights of Alma"
.....Mr. McKay
Song—"The Auld Scotch Songs"
.....Miss Wilson

PART II.
Male quartette—"Kate Dalrymple"
.....Messrs. Watson, Kinnaird, Wilson and
Brown.
Song—"The Land o' the Leal"
.....Miss Armon
Violin solo—"Scottish Airs"
.....Mr. J. Brooks
Song—"Callie Herrin"
.....Miss Fraser
Recitation (humorous)—"The Hotel Boy"
.....Mr. Wm. Allan
Song—"Annie Laurie"
.....Miss Baker
Song—"The Hae rick-ma-tick"
.....Mr. J. G. Brown
Chorus—"Edinburgh Orles"
.....Choir
"Auld Lang Syne."
"God Save the Queen."

Chief credit for the success of the affair
is due to the conductor, Mr. G. Brown,
who worked indefatigably in the interest
of the concert. The accompaniments were
most pleasantly rendered by Mrs. Hall.

More cases of sick headache, biliousness,
constipation, can be cured in less time, with
less medicine, and for less money, by using
Garfield's Little Liver Pills than by any
other means.

School Report For Last Year

Interesting Information Given
by Trustees and the City
Superintendent.

Explanation of the Need of a
New Building for the
High School.

The annual report of the board of school
trustees just published contains consider-
ably interesting information. The report
says:

"The total expenditure of the year was
\$10,219.82, an increase over that of the
previous year of \$3,592.38. Several cir-
cumstances contributed to this result. The
difficulty in 1898 between the board and
the city council over the appropriation
made it necessary to limit the expenditure
of that year to an amount very much less
than ought to have been expended, thus
throwing upon the administration of 1899
a burden that properly belonged to the
previous year. Three additional teachers had
to be appointed during the year to meet
the requirements of the steadily increasing
school population; and some advances in
salaries were considered necessary in order
to more nearly equalize them with those
paid to teachers of corresponding rank in
other parts of the province.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS.

"In addition to the petty expenditures
under this head which are continually nec-
essary, the condition of four of the
school buildings demanded the outlay of
considerable sums in effecting permanent
and substantial improvements." (The de-
tails of these improvements are then given.)

SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.

"The crowded condition of the South
Park school made it necessary to re-open
the Kingston street building and at once
occupy two of its class-rooms; the remain-
ing room is ready for occupancy as soon as
the requirements of this district, and the
serious unsuitability of its location seem to
call for the erection at an early date of a
more commodious building on a more de-
sirable site.

"All the regular class-rooms of the North
Ward and Hillside buildings are now oc-
cupied, and in addition one division of the
former school is conducted in a very un-
suitable extemporized class-room in the
third story. To properly accommodate
that division, and to provide against the
steady increase of the school population of
this district, the Rock Bay building with its
two class-rooms should be immediately put
in thorough repair.

All available class-rooms in the Central
School district are now occupied—four in
the Spring Ridge school, eight in the Girls'
school, eight in the Boys' and four in the
High school. The number of pupils in this
part of the city is increasing steadily, and
more class-room accommodation must short-
ly be provided.

REFORMS EFFECTED.

During the year the board published a set
of regulations governing its own proceed-
ings, and defining its policy in regard to
various matters of administration. These
regulations embody a number of changes of
considerable significance.

Teachers' salaries had in the past been
regulated according to no well defined prin-
ciple. In consequence a good deal of hap-
hazard inequality in the relative amounts
paid had developed. Under the new rules
of the board, teachers of the graded schools
are divided into three classes, grammar,
intermediate and primary, and a maximum
and minimum salary assigned to each class.
Between these limits all advances of salary
are made to depend entirely upon the
teacher's efficiency.

Recognizing the fact that, other things
being equal, a teacher of high scholarship
is more desirable than one of inferior at-
tainments, the board now requires that all
teachers except those of primary classes
shall hold first class certificates, with the
proviso that teachers already on the staff
with a lower certificate may retain their
positions for limited time. There was another im-
portant reason for raising the standard.
First class certificates are life certificates,
while those of lower grades have to be re-
newed from time to time. It is a serious
detraction to the service to have the ener-
gies of the teacher divided between the
school work and anxious preparation for a
certificate examination.

Hitherto the method of grading the
schools consisted in prescribing an arbitrary
amount of work for each year or term, and
requiring pupils to attain an arbitrary per-
centage in a final examination on this
work, as a condition of promotion. One
result of this system was the overcrowding
of lower divisions while the numbers in the
upper divisions were relatively small.
Pupils were frequently sent back for a
whole year's unprofitable review of work
they had already been over, and teachers
were under too strong a temptation to
crum for the examinations, to the detriment
of rational teaching. Under the new rules
the pupils of each school are to be at all
times distributed with approximate equal-
ity among the divisions. Teachers and pupils
are relieved in large measure from the ben-
eficial dread of final examinations, and gen-
erally the classification is effected on the
principle that the school exists for the
pupils and not the pupils for the school.

In March, Ben Williams, Esq., who had
for many years discharged the duties of
secretaryship in a very able and satisfac-
tory manner, resigned that office. In or-
der to centralize the business of the board
and effect a small saving in expense the
City Superintendent was appointed secre-
tary, with Miss M. A. Macdonald assist-
ant secretary. This arrangement is no
doubt advantageous to the conduct of the
secretarial work, but I am not entirely
sure that it may not involve a sacrifice of
the time and energy that should be given to
the proper work of the superintendency—
sufficient to more than balance the account.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

It has been the ambition of the board
that the Victoria schools should gain a rep-
utation, not only as the best in British Col-
umbia, but as the equal of any in Canada.
The steady improvement achieved during
the past two or three years brings that

However, one serious obstacle in the way of
its complete attainment; it is this, no city
can make any pretension to ample provision in
its system of schools if ample provision is
not made for secondary as well as elemen-
tary education. Everywhere the high
school is regarded as an absolute neces-
sary part of the system. There is probably
not a city on the continent of America of the
size, wealth and importance of Victoria
that has not a respectable and com-
modious High school building. Not only is
it discreditable to this city that no such
building has been provided for the accom-
modation of its otherwise excellent High
school, but the unsuitable quarters in which
the latter is now housed will almost im-
mediately be needed for the accommodation
of the lower grades of the Central district.
The board and the city council of the en-
suing year should address themselves ear-
nestly to this problem. The sum of \$25,000
should be voted for the erection of a credit-
able High school building, with commodi-
ous class-rooms and modern equipment. The
reimbursement of the loan necessary for this
purpose might be spread over a short term
of years, instead of the amount being added
to the permanent debt of the corporation.

EDUCATIONAL REFORM URGED.

The school system of the province makes
no provision for the professional training
of teachers, and no adequate provision for
their training in general scholarship. This
is a radical defect. The assumption by the
government of the responsibility of main-
taining a system of popular education seems
naturally to involve the obligation to make
the system as efficient as possible, espe-
cially in respect to the qualifications of the
teachers; else proper value is not given to
the public for the large expenditure in-
volved.

Profoundly impressed with this view, the
board some months ago waited on the Min-
ister of Education and urged upon him the
necessity of a revision of the regulations
regarding High schools and teachers' cer-
tificates. In order to put the matter be-
fore him in a concrete form the following
suggested changes were submitted:

1. The curriculum of all High schools
comprise two consecutive courses, junior
and senior.

2. Both courses to be essentially non-
classical, provided, however, for elemen-
tary classics as options.

3. Junior course certificates to be award-
ed by the council of public instruction to
all students who satisfactorily complete the
junior course.

4. The senior course to be open only to
those who hold junior course certificates.

5. Senior course certificates to be award-
ed to students who complete the senior
course.

6. In addition to the junior and senior
non-classical course, High schools with four
or more teachers to provide an essentially
classical course open to students who
passed examination on the junior and senior
courses and the classical options.

7. Classical certificates to be awarded on
completion of the classical course.

8. All candidates for teachers' certificates,
except university graduates, to be required
to hold High school certificates. No further
schooling tests are to be necessary.

9. Holders of junior course certificates to
be considered as having satisfied the schol-
arship requirements for second-class teach-
ers' certificates.

10. Holders of senior course certificates to
be considered as having satisfied the schol-
arship requirements of first-class teachers'
certificates.

11. Only university graduates to be eligi-
ble for certificates as regular High school
teachers.

12. A course of professional training ex-
tending over, say, fifteen weeks, to be given
every year in Victoria, Vancouver and Nel-
son (or Rossland) by a specially qualified in-
structor appointed for that purpose.

13. This course of training, consisting of
pedagogical instruction, together with ob-
servation and practice in the public schools,
to be open to those who hold High school
certificates.

14. No one to be qualified as a public
school teacher who has not had profes-
sional training equivalent to that to be pro-
vided for as above.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

At the interview with the Minister of
Education referred to above, the importance
of establishing a provincial school for deaf
mutes was also urged upon him. It was
pointed out that the whole appropriation
in behalf of this unfortunate class of chil-
dren is expended on some four or five pupils
who are sent out of the province for their
education, while the rest are left with-
out any opportunity for the instruction nec-
essary to make them intelligent and use-
ful citizens.

MANUAL TRAINING.

It is a matter of congratulation that, un-
der the provisions of the McDonald Sloyd
Fund, Victoria schools are likely to have the
advantage of manual training for three
years without cost to the city. The in-
troduction of this most important and prac-
tice phase of elementary education,
through Sir William McDonald's generous
endowment, will give added prestige to the
schools; and once its purpose is made clear
to the public, its continuance as a perma-
nent feature of our school system will doubt-
less be assured.

From the foregoing outline of the past
year's administration, it will be apparent, I
think, that your trustees have discharged
their duties in a perfunctory spirit. They
have addressed themselves earnestly to the
task of increasing in every way the effi-
ciency of the schools, and I am confident
that in no previous year has more been ac-
complished in this respect. In this con-
nection it is incumbent on me to say that
the experience of the past year has fully
vindicated, if that were necessary, the wis-
dom of the board of two years ago in ap-
pointing a city superintendent. It is only
by acting upon the initiative and under
the expert advice of such an officer that
any board of trustees, however zealous, and
however capable, can hope to devise and
carry into effect such measures as may con-
stitute a definite, consistent and progressive
policy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Yours faithfully,
T. B. McMICKING.

Chairman Victoria City School Board.
In his report the City Superintendent
says:

PROGRESSIVENESS OF TEACHERS.

In a very real and literal sense "the teach-
er is the school"—condition, home and
equipment, of text-books and courses of
study, are of secondary importance com-
pared with the character, culture, profes-
sional knowledge and administrative skill
of the teacher. A good teacher will do
good work under any circumstances. A
poor teacher will do inferior work under
any circumstances. A system of schools
cannot be progressive unless its
teachers are progressive. It is therefore
very gratifying to me to be able to report
that during the past year the teachers gen-
erally have manifested a very marked in-
terest in the attainment of higher standards
of excellence. Indifference or self-satisfac-
tion in this respect has characterized very
few members of the board. The spirit of
discussion in teachers' meetings, my ob-
servations in the schoolroom, and the unform-
ally ready response accorded to individual
suggestion on matters of method and disci-
pline, all unite to assure me of this hopeful
condition of our schools.

PROFESSIONAL AIDS.

There are two means of professional im-
provement which I should very much like
to be made more accessible to our teachers:
Educational lectures. A course of a num-
ber of the teachers not only have no Nor-
mal training, but have never seen any other

than Victoria schools. A good many sub-
scribe for educational journals, some of
which are helpful; and a few from time to
time buy educational books of standard
value. Still, on the whole, there is a
dearth of available literature of this sort.
Professional reading for teachers is so nec-
essary that the trustees may very well
consider the propriety of a small appropria-
tion towards the foundation of a pedagogi-
cal department in our city library. At the
same time it is as much the duty of all
teachers to provide themselves with suit-
able books, as it is the duty of the mechanic
to provide himself with a set of suitable
tools.

There is, however, no means of freshen-
ing up a teacher's ideas as effective as direct
observation of other teachers' work. It
would be, I am sure, of very material ad-
vantage to many of our teachers to obtain
a short leave of absence occasionally and
visit the excellent schools of Seattle, Ta-
coma and Spokane, not to mention those of
cities farther away.

INDIVIDUALITY OF THE TEACHER.

One of the recent regulations of the
board very properly emphasizes the direct
responsibility of each individual teacher for
the methods of instruction and discipline
followed. Where there is responsibility
there must be commensurate freedom of
action. Supremacy within the classroom is
a prerogative of each teacher, and an
essential condition of originality and effec-
tive work.

Another of the board's regulations, that
abolishing the "chain-gang" system of pro-
motions, as it has been aptly called, has
also tended very materially towards the
free assertion of the teacher's individuality,
and the substitution of rational teaching
for compulsory cramming. It is too soon,
however, for the effect of these regulations
to have been fully realized. It will take,
perhaps, another year for all the teachers
to completely readjust themselves to the
new conditions.

COURSE OF STUDY.

It has been thought best not to effect any
radical modification of the course of study
either in the High or graded schools until
new regulations of the department in re-
spect to text-books and scholarship stand-
ards are announced. It is generally un-
derstood that important changes in these
matters are in contemplation, as they are
very much needed. There is no good reason
why we should be obliged to carry on our
school enterprises indefinitely under
statutory conditions that may have been
the best possible a decade or two ago, but
are already long since outgrown.

Yours respectfully,
FRANK H. EATON,
City Superintendent.

The details of the expenditure and at-
tendance are also given.

SEX AND SALARY.

Sir: Ought men and women teachers
be paid alike? This question should be
referred to juvenile debating societies for
settlement on its merits in the abstract.
Meanwhile the practical businesslike way
for trustees to deal with it is this: De-
termine what position, if any, should be
filled with men; attach such salaries
thereto as will command the services of
men qualified to fill them, and appoint
men and not women to those positions.
As to all other positions, if it is indif-
ferent whether men or women occupy
them, or if women are preferable, the
standard of salary should be such as is
necessary to command the services of
properly qualified women. If that is too
low to attract and hold the men, then let
the women monopolize the field and the
men find a better living elsewhere.

NO SENTIMENT.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Our mode of life makes laxatives a
necessity to health. And a very disagree-
able necessity it is to those who through
"old-fogyism" or lack of knowledge of the
newer discoveries of medical science still
use the old harsh remedies. They may be
effectual, but the severe griping pain and
the harsh reaction after taking should suggest
to the patient that there must be something
of a more gentle nature that will be effective.

And there is, too.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is a mild,
palatable and thoroughly efficient laxative.
It not only relieves the bowels immediately,
but it restores them to their normal condi-
tion, and keeps all the organs of digestion
in healthy action.

As a laxative, take a teaspoonful of
Abbey's Salt in half a tumbler of water (not
iced).

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Price, 60 cts. per large bottle. Trial size, 25 cts.

WEILER BROS.

Carpet Department.

CROSSLEY'S BRUSSELS, VELVETS, ETC.,
TEMPLETON'S AXMINSTERS, BRUSSELS, ETC.
NAIRN'S LINOLEUMS, OILCLOTHS, ETC.

Also Templeton's Axminster Squares, Crossley's Velvet Squares, Saxony
Axminster Squares and all kinds of Hearth Rugs

WEILER BROS. Corner Government, Broughton and
Broad Streets, Victoria.

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AT THE THEATRES.

The Neill Engagement Next Week—
Chance to Hear Nevada.

Probably no actor in America has a more
interesting or better selected li-
brary than Mr. James Neill, of the fam-
ous Neill Company, that is to be seen in
this city next week. In Sol Smith Rus-
sell's play "A Bachelor's Romance," with
which the engagement opens, Mr. Neill
appears as David Holmes, a literary stu-
dent and book-worm, but in reality that
interesting character was no greater a
lover of books than is the distinguished
actor who impersonated him. Mr. Neill
recently purchased from William
George's sons, the well known antiquar-
ians of Bristol, England, nearly 200 rare
prints to add to his already large collec-
tion.

Among Mr. Neill's collection are some
ponderous old folios, the typography of
which is little short of wonderful. These
appeal with special force to those whom
this feature of a book is the sine qua non.
He also has some sets of illustrated quar-
ters that are superb examples of the en-
graver's art. Then there are rare old
books of travel, and standard histories,
as well as some of the earlier works of
fiction. He has some especially desirable
editions, among which may be mentioned
a Gibbon, 102, in 12 volumes, and a very
handsome old yellow binding Le Sage's
"Gil Blas," 1838, with vignettes by Gi-
roux, a magnificent work; Ballantyne's
fine large type and large paper editions
of Hume, and Smollett's "History of Eng-
land," 1808, with a number of beautiful
copper plates; the same in Dove's large
type edition, 1822, and bound in mottled
cal; Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," 1760,
the scarce nine-volume edition with
three autographs of the author; Antiqui-
ties of Heracleum, 2, 1780, a collection
of the most remarkable antiquities
found at Heracleum and Pompeii,
very finely engraved with French text.
"The tendency of the book collector
nowadays," says Mr. Neill, "unless it be
the nouveau riche collector, who buys
anything and everything and is not able
to discriminate between what is valuable
and what is worthless, is towards special-
ization. I presume one reason why I
take special delight in portraying the role
of David Holmes in 'A Bachelor's Ro-
mance,' is because the literary likings of
the man are somewhat in keeping with
my own. I have played parts that were
far from congenial, but dear old David is
not one of them."

The most notable figure of the present
concert season is Mme. Emma Nevada,
who a month or so ago returned to her
native land after an absence of more
than a decade in the European capitals.
Nevada has just completed a series of
concerts at the Metropolitan opera house,
in which she repeated her vocal triumphs
scored on the occasion of the memorable
visit in the days of Mapleson, when she
was co-star with Patti and rivalled,
though then but a mere child, that fam-
ous diva, who was in those days in the
zenith of her fame. The New York
critics have been unanimous in declar-
ing her incomparable vocalism perfect.
Mme. Nevada is now on a tour which
will embrace all the chief American
cities, this tour being under the manage-
ment of that rising impressario, Charles
L. Young. This city is to be included in
the tour, provided sufficient inducement
offers, to ascertain which a subscription
list will be opened at the Victoria
Book and Stationery Store this morning.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Ask for Martell's Three Star.

Ask for Martell's Three